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## U.S. Gives Spy Data, Military Advice To Nicaraguan Rebels, Honduran Says

By Raymond Bonner  
and Philip Taubman

WASHINGTON — A Honduran who was directly involved in planning U.S. covert activities says that the United States has been giving intelligence assistance and military advice in Honduras to forces fighting the Sandinista government in Nicaragua.

According to this Honduran, the United States was extensively involved in training and arming the paramilitary forces before they recently entered Nicaragua from Honduras.

The information supplied by the Honduran in a series of recent interviews was confirmed in large measure by two senators on the Senate Intelligence Committee and a highly placed Reagan administration official.

The information supplied by the Honduran suggests a mosaic of U.S. covert activities that administration officials acknowledge is apparently having the effect of sup-

porting the insurgency in Nicaragua. The political and military leaders of the anti-Sandinista forces have openly vowed to overthrow the government.

Administration officials say, however, that the U.S. objective in Nicaragua is to harness, not overthrow, the government. A law passed by Congress last year prohibits U.S. support of efforts to depose the Sandinista government.

Administration officials say the U.S. involvement does not mark a shift in policy, and they maintain that the support for the anti-Sandinista forces, although increasing, remains consistent with the original intention of blocking arms shipments from Nicaragua to guerrillas in El Salvador.

The conflicting descriptions of the purpose of the U.S. involvement may reflect the difficulty inherent in trying to manage foreign paramilitary forces in a highly volatile region.

Several senators on the Senate Intelligence Committee, reporting that their colleagues had grown in-

creasingly uneasy in recent weeks about the U.S. role in Honduras and Nicaragua, said the Central Intelligence Agency had overestimated its ability to control the anti-Sandinista forces. They said the CIA appeared to have been drawn into underwriting more ambitious operations than it intended.

The Honduran informant has close ties to the Honduran military and to U.S. diplomatic and military officials in Tegucigalpa and was directly involved in joint military planning until early this year. He said that to his knowledge no Americans were operating inside Nicaragua.

He described these covert U.S. activities:

• Providing frequent intelligence reports to the insurgents about the movement of Nicaraguan government soldiers and the location of tanks and artillery.

• Training and arming the paramilitary forces, including the shipment of plane loads of arms and ammunition in August 1982 to Misquito Indian units in eastern

Honduras. More than 50 U.S. military advisers, most of whom were of Hispanic background and did not wear uniforms, trained paramilitary units in Honduras last year. The CIA and the Defense Department refused to comment.

• Providing underwater equipment and explosives to Argentine-trained sabotage teams that were infiltrated into Nicaragua this year and blew up port installations in Puerto Cabezas. The CIA and the Defense Department declined to comment.

The Honduran source said the intelligence reports were based in part on information collected by planes manned by U.S. Air Force personnel that make regular reconnaissance flights along the Nicaraguan-Honduran border as part of an intelligence-gathering operation with the code name Royal Duke.

The reports are given to the Honduran military with the understanding that they be shared with the commanders of the paramilitary forces, he said. The CIA and (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)



Mr. Gromyko at his press conference in Moscow.

## Russians Reject Reagan's Latest Missile Offer

By Dusko Doder

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union has formally rejected President Ronald Reagan's new proposal for an interim accord on limiting nuclear missiles in Europe with Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko describing it as "unacceptable" and "not serious."

Challenging Mr. Reagan's assertion that his proposal opens "the road to agreement, to peace," Mr. Gromyko said Saturday at a news conference: "No, this is wrong; it is not a road to peace or to agreement. The gap between an agreement and these proposals will become even wider."

He said the U.S. proposals reflected a "deeply wrong" view in Washington that increased pressure on Moscow would increase the chances of reaching an agreement in Geneva.

"If the position of the United States remains as now, as it has been stated, then there are no chances for agreement," Mr. Gromyko said.

The Reagan administration first proposed the "zero option," under which all intermediate-range missiles would be removed from Europe. Under the revised proposal presented by Mr. Reagan last week, the Soviet Union would dismantle some missiles, of a number yet to be specified, and the United States would deploy its missiles until an equal number was reached. Both sides would then begin removing missiles until all were eventually eliminated.

Pressed to say whether Moscow would leave the Geneva talks on medium-range nuclear missiles when the scheduled deployment of 572 Pershing-2 and cruise missiles begins, Mr. Gromyko said:

"This would be a sharply negative factor for Europe and the world as a whole, and the situation would be such that we will have to consider it most carefully, taking into account all factors and then take an appropriate decision."

Mr. Gromyko reiterated his government's objection to the exclusion of French and British missiles and U.S. forward-based strategic aircraft from the U.S. proposals.

Although most of the press conference dealt with the issue of nuclear weapons, Mr. Gromyko touched on other issues.

He made an unusually warm bow toward Israel by voicing the hope that "healthy" forces in Israeli politics would bring about a change in Israel's foreign policy. He said Moscow "does not share the views of extremist Arab circles" that want to "liquidate" Israel.

He said Syria, a close ally of Moscow, would be prepared to withdraw its forces from Lebanon if the Israelis did the same.

Mr. Gromyko, 73, was recently promoted to the post of first deputy prime minister. He confirmed Saturday that his new post made him responsible for coordinating all aspects of foreign relations.

During the two-hour news conference, he underscored Moscow's view that the United States was responsible for a deterioration in the international climate, asserting that "we want to have better relations with the United States, but the United States does not want to improve its relations with the Soviet Union."

The Reagan administration, he added, is demanding that Moscow make "fundamental concessions at the expense of its security and its legitimate rights."

"This," he said, "is not going to happen."

The Soviet Union, he said, would not permit the Americans to "destroy" the existing strategic parity between the two countries.

There should be no doubt that the Soviet Union will take measures to secure the principle of parity. We have material and intellectual resources for it.

Asked about Mr. Reagan's speech March 8 in the National Association of Evangelicals in Orlando, Florida, in which he referred to the Soviet Union as an "evil empire," Mr. Gromyko said such "insulting" remarks "do not lend authority to American foreign policy. You don't conduct affairs with other countries like this."

The news conference was carried live on Soviet television and by International, which covers Eastern Europe. Mr. Gromyko appeared to be very self-assured and physically fit as he stood the entire time, first delivering a long introductory statement without notes and then fielding questions.

A new demand in Mr. Gromyko's presentation was the inclusion of a broader argument about medium-range nuclear weapons in Asia. For the first time, a senior Soviet leader said that SS-20 nuclear missiles were being deployed in Asia to counter U.S. nuclear delivery systems in Japan, South Korea, the Indian Ocean and the Gulf.

He said the Soviet Union was "surrounded by a ring of military bases" where U.S. "medium-range" nuclear weapons are deployed.

"These weapons," he continued, "have within their range the whole of Siberia, the whole of the Asian part of the Soviet Union, even its northernmost part of the Taymyr Peninsula."

"Does not the Soviet Union, may one ask, have the right, for de-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Experts See Little Danger in U.S.-Soviet Storm Tension, Many Specialists Say, Will Give Way to Serious Negotiation

By Leslie H. Gelb

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Soviet and American leaders are trading ugly charges, military spending is being further pumped up, each side is on the verge of deploying a new generation of nuclear missiles and there is talk of another Cold War.

Yet, the weight of opinion inside the Reagan administration, shared by many private specialists on the Soviet Union, is that while relations between the two superpowers are very bad — Secretary of State George P. Shultz called them tense last week — they are not particularly dangerous.

Ultimately, these experts say, the military buildup on both sides, while cause for concern, will lead to serious negotiations.

Why so much relative calm in the face of the storm? Why these judgments at the very time when many thousands are taking to the streets in Europe to protest plans for the deployment of new U.S. missiles and Americans are showing increasing alarm about nuclear war? Are the demonstrators too alarmed or, are the experts too calm?

"We're a long way from a new Cold War," asserted William G. Hyland of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, who was once an adviser on Soviet affairs to Henry A. Kissinger, the former secretary of state. "My gut feeling runs in the opposite direction. In the past three to four years, despite a serious deterioration in rhetoric, both sides have been much more cautious in behavior, and from time to time, each has made almost desperate attempts to stay in contact."

According to Professor Adam B. Ulam of Harvard University, another specialist on Soviet relations: "We are in a very indeterminate period. The Russians have many serious problems of their own, internally and externally, and are especially cautious now. We have limitations on our actions as well. The rhetoric on both sides has been unfortunate, but the Russians are pragmatic and will look for a middle way."

"If we do start deploying missiles in Europe in December," he added, "they'll start negotiating. I don't think they want a confrontation."

These are generally the views heard around the State Department and the Central Intelligence Agency. There is concern, but officials see Moscow as heavily burdened by a stagnating economy, tied down in Afghanistan and Poland, and above all, still constrained by unmet needs of power in the Kremlin. The prevailing judgment is that Yuri V. Andropov, the new Soviet leader, has not established himself firmly, and that Moscow is unlikely to be adventurous until these internal matters are resolved.

Some in the Pentagon and the White House go farther and say that President Ronald Reagan's hard line is the only way to deal with an adversary they believe is bent on destruction of the American way of life and values, that the real choice is to play tough or essentially give ground over time.

Mr. Reagan moved last week to lower the decibel level in one area and to keep the drums beating in others. On Wednesday, laying aside for the moment his demand for the elimination of all intermediate-range nuclear missiles, he announced he would be willing to accept any reasonable level of deployment of 572.

As expected, Moscow, with about 600 missiles already deployed, was not impressed. Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko called a news conference Saturday to denounce the proposal as offering no chance of agreement at the arms negotiations in Geneva.

On the other hand, West Euro-

pean leaders applauded, not surprisingly, since administration officials acknowledged that the move was aimed more at answering their concerns and quelling anti-American feeling in Europe than achieving a breakthrough at the Geneva talks.

In Los Angeles on Thursday, Mr. Reagan took a shot at nuclear freeze advocates, asserting that they were pulling "the rug out from under our negotiators in Geneva."

In some, this seemed to echo the hard-nosed domestic politics of Cold War days. He also called the American people to the "great moral struggle" with the Soviet Union, adding ominously that "there have been increasingly serious grounds for questioning their compliance with arms control agreements that have already been signed."

George F. Kennan, the historian and former ambassador to the Soviet Union, was among the few interviewed who expressed alarm. "The situation is worse now than at any time since the Korean War," he said. "I find this situation de-

plorable and dangerous, and I cannot believe that it was necessary."

Marshall D. Shulman of Columbia University was also pessimistic. "Relations are at a low plateau," he said, "and could deteriorate further as new weapons systems are deployed."

"Everyone recognizes," Mr. Shulman added, "that this is fundamentally a competitive relationship, but a confrontational policy has real costs: risking escalation of local conflicts, complicating opportunities of dealing with every kind of resources and regional problem, and undermining relations with our allies because they lack confidence in our capacity to manage the competition with the Soviet Union."

But Mr. Hyland and the others did not discount the costs and dangers. "If the Geneva talks fail, the Soviet Union is in a position to build up its missiles faster than Washington and thus even to widen the missile gap in Europe. They stressed the unpredictable effects of such a new arms race on

the cohesion of the Western alliance.

Few experts seemed very confident about improved relations. Differences over Afghanistan, Poland, missiles in Europe and other issues are so deep, many felt, that it is far from clear that they can be resolved, whatever the atmosphere.

The short period of détente in the early 1970s did not produce resolutions of outstanding problems, and many new ones were added. American leaders still cannot agree on whether, in that short period, things were beginning to work out or getting worse.

As the experts circle the policy questions, much of what they say rests on the unlikelihood of a war between the superpowers. But perhaps many problems short of that, not fully seen or understood now, may fester and grow.

Mr. Kennan, in "Russia and the West Under Lenin and Stalin," wrote of the bankruptcy of Allied policy in the face of the Russian Revolution, a bankruptcy based on "the inability to believe that anything other than war in Europe could be of real importance."



Gert Bastian, member of parliament for the Greens party, being carried away by police from a blockade Sunday at the U.S. military base in Neu-Ulm, West Germany.

## U.S. Nuclear Missiles Protested in Europe

Compiled by Our Staff From Foreign Press

BONN — Demonstrators formed a human chain around an army barracks in Bavaria Sunday and West Berlin police detained 160 people trying to block entry to a radar station in the third day of anti-nuclear protests in West Germany.

Organizers of a four-day East German demonstration program said 5,000 people joined hands and circled the U.S. Army's Willy Brandt base in Neu-Ulm. The protest was much like the one in England in December when women surrounded the Greenham Common U.S. Air Base.

About 200 police officers, armed with pistols and nightsticks, made repeated attempts to clear the entrance but protesters kept regrouping.

"We are not against Americans stationed in West Germany," emphasized former General Gert Bastian, 60, a member of parliament for the anti-nuclear Greens party. "We just think they are being used by the system."

A demonstration in West Berlin failed, however, when police detained 160 people who tried to block the access road to a U.S. radar site, which is believed to house equipment for monitoring military activities in East Germany.

A police spokesman said a song-literate would determine what action should be taken against the protesters for violating a ban on demonstrations near military installations in the city.

Protesters planned to blockade 10 military bases in West Germany during the four-day holiday, which ends Monday. West German authorities reported a total of 135 arrests in two days.

Sunday's main centers for demonstrations, apart from Neu-Ulm, were in the Rhine and Ruhr areas and in Nuremberg, where police said 10,000 people attended an anti-nuclear gathering.

More than 90 demonstrations, including blockades of U.S. bases, were planned for the four-day weekend in West Germany and 500,000 people were expected to take part, according to peace government organizers. The demonstrations are in protest against deployment of U.S. cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Western Europe beginning later this year.

Elsewhere in Europe, Sunday, about 10,000 gathered in heavy rain to St. Peter's Square in the

Vatican to protest the nuclear arms race, and 1,000 Scottish protesters carried a flower-filled coffin around the Faslane nuclear submarine base near Glasgow.

In the Netherlands, about 5,000 people were expected at a torchlight vigil outside the Almelo uranium-enrichment plant, where violent anti-nuclear protests occurred last year and in 1981.

In Scotland, marchers protested the basing of Trident nuclear submarines at the Faslane submarine base on the River Clyde, 20 miles (32 kilometers) west of Glasgow. More than 2,000 protesters carrying daffodils besieged the British Navy's top security base.

While scores of civilian and navy police officers with dogs patrolled the base's perimeter, the protesters decorated the wire fence around the base with the wreaths fashioned in the circular peace symbol from the yellow flowers and reeds.

The protesters also staged a mock funeral at their "peace camp," a dozen trailers parked outside the base. They marched to the main gates where they left a symbolic coffin filled with flowers. No trouble was reported.

Britain's Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament says that more than 125,000 people have participated in Easter weekend demonstrations, including Friday's 14-mile (22.5-kilometer) human chain in England and Saturday's mass "die-in" in Glasgow. Four thousand protesters converged in Glasgow's main square Saturday and collapsed in elegant death to the wall of sirens and teargas, simulating the effects of an atomic war.

In West Germany on Saturday, organizers said about 75,000 protesters joined demonstrations, blocking seven U.S. military bases and staging "die-ins." They said the protests, including those in Bonn, Duisburg and Frankfurt, were "peaceful and peaceful."

In Cologne, Sicily, 200 people held a prayer vigil Saturday at the gates of Magliocco Airport, where the Italian government has agreed to let NATO install 112 cruise missiles.

Several hundred Dutch anti-nuclear protesters gathered in the De Plooi air base and converged in the cities of Amsterdam, Kampen, Rotterdam and smaller towns Sunday. They held vigils, paraded on bicycles, chained trees and lit bonfires. No violence was reported.



Pope John Paul II greets the families of diplomats attending Mass at St. Peter's Square.

## Pope, in Easter Message, Prays For Victims of Terror and War

By Don Schanche

Los Angeles Times Service

VATICAN CITY — Celebrating Mass at St. Peter's Square on an unseasonably cold and rainy Easter Sunday, Pope John Paul II prayed for victims of terror, violence, hunger and war.

The Vatican estimated that more than a quarter of a million people, most of them under umbrellas and bundled in winter clothes, crowded the huge square for the two-hour Mass and the pope's "Urbi et Orbi" blessing and message, delivered on Christmas and Easter to the city of Rome and the world.

The pontiff read "Happy Easter" or its equivalent in 42 languages, including Bulgarian and Chinese, then unexpectedly said "Happy Passover" in Hebrew. It was the first time in the history of Vatican journalists that he had especially greeted the Jews on Easter.

Speaking from a balcony in St. Peter's Basilica, the pope asked fellow Poles in his native tongue to "dry your tears," but made no further references to suffering under

martial law in Poland, which he will visit in June.

With only one reference to a specific country — Colombia, where up to 500 died in an earthquake Thursday in the ancient city of Popayan — the pope prayed for the world's miserable and ill-treated.

"We are with you who suffer from misery and hunger. We are with you, the millions of refugees, ejected from your homes, exiles from your native lands. We are with you, all the victims of terror, locked up in prisons or concentration camps, consumed by ill-treatment or by torture."

"We are with you who have been kidnapped. We are with you who live in the nightmare of daily threats of violence or civil war. We are with you, young people who are discouraged at not finding work, a home or the social dignity to which you aspire."

■ Easter in Jerusalem

About 300 Christians, far fewer than in recent years, attended Mass at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre on Easter, and Old Jerusalem's

streets were almost empty in the midst of Arab-Israeli tensions. The Associated Press reported from Jerusalem.

Moslem high school students held a vigil on the Temple Mount to commemorate an attack last year at the Dome of the Rock, one of Islam's holiest sites. Two Arabs were killed and nine were wounded in last year's Easter Sunday shooting by Alan Harry Goodman, a Jewish immigrant from the United States.

Police sealed off the area to all but Moslems wishing to pray at the mount's two shrines, and a group of militant Zionists led by Rabbi Meir Kahane was not allowed to enter the area.

A group of 20 Arab children greeted those entering the Old City, chanting such slogans as "P.O. yes, Israel no." A police spokesman said Arab youths threw stones on the Via Dolorosa, which is said to be the path Christ walked to his crucifixion, and a Palestinian flag was hoisted in another of the Old City's streets.

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# 'Tit for Tat' Bureau: U.S. Retaliates for Diplomatic Slight

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON — With little advance publicity, the State Department has started something one official called "Operation Tit for Tat."

Beginning last Friday, all Soviet Embassy personnel will have to make their travel arrangements for hotels, trains and airplanes through a newly established bureau on the department's second floor, the Office of Foreign Missions. And the speed with which airline tickets are provided will probably depend less on the flying weather than on the climate of U.S.-Soviet relations, officials said.

Through the years, the State Department has had many tasks, but probably few so unusual as that authorized by the Foreign Missions Act of 1982. As a result of that act, the department is supposed to take steps to make life just as hard for foreign diplomats in Washington as it is for U.S. diplomats in their countries.

And, given the Reagan administration's feelings about the Soviet Union, the first diplomats to suffer this "reciprocity" will come from the Soviet mission.

The State Department originally thought of assigning one of its own

to direct the operation. But, in the end, the White House decided that the new office required someone more than the usual diplomatic type, someone who was not afraid of being unpleasant if need be.

It assigned James E. Nolan, a former senior intelligence official of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, as director of the office.

Mr. Nolan, in an interview, made clear that he took the act seriously. If U.S. diplomats are discriminated against overseas, he said firmly, his office will try to make sure that diplomats from offending countries are reminded that the United States can reciprocate.

In the Soviet Union, all resident diplomats have to deal with an ubiquitous agency known as Upravleniye po Obsluzhivaniyu Diplomatskogo Korpusa, or the Administration for Servicing the Diplomatic Corps.

It is known everywhere in Moscow by the initials "UPDK." That agency not only makes travel arrangements, but leases apartments to foreigners, provides plumbers, telephone repairs, maids, translators, piano teachers and even gives driving lessons.

It is also assumed by Westerners that while UPDK is officially a part of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, it is in reality an adjunct of the Soviet secret police, the KGB, and is used to keep track of what foreigners are doing.

At the State Department, Mr. Nolan's office is already facetiously being called "UPDK-West."

Besides telling the Soviet Embassy of the new travel requirement —

ed States has found it difficult to buy property for embassies or residences and has been forced to lease at considerable expense.

The embassies of those countries, on the other hand, have been able to buy properties freely on the open market here. Now, Mr. Nolan said, it is hoped that the affected countries will be more sensitive to U.S. needs.

The decision to set up the re-

**The State Department is supposed to take steps to make life just as hard for foreign diplomats in Washington as it is for U.S. diplomats in their countries.**

the same rules hold for the Soviet consulate in San Francisco, but the Russians at the United Nations are exempt for the time being — the new bureau has sent a circular note to all foreign missions informing them that the new law requires them to tell the State Department whenever they want to buy, sell or rent property in the United States. The department then has 60 days to approve or disapprove.

This note was sent around because in several countries the United States has found it difficult to buy property for embassies or residences and has been forced to lease at considerable expense.

quirement that Soviet personnel use the State Department to make travel arrangements was taken, he said, for both national security reasons and to put pressure on the Russians to be more forthcoming in Moscow.

At present, diplomats in Moscow and Washington have to get permission to travel outside the respective capitals. But in Moscow, U.S. diplomats have found that even after approval was granted by the Foreign Ministry, UPDK re-

ported that it was unable to get plane tickets, or that hotels were booked in the city to which the diplomat wanted to travel.

Mr. Nolan said the State Department has subcontracted the travel agency aspects of the job to a company in McLean, Virginia, that will make the requisite reservations when told to do so by his office. He said that if UPDK tells Americans that there are no tickets available for travel somewhere, his office might have to report the same and owe to the Soviet Embassy here.

By issuing the tickets, the State Department and the FBI, which is charged with surveillance of Soviet bloc diplomats, have a much more detailed idea of the Soviet diplomat's itinerary than in the past, when, after permission to travel was granted, the embassy could book a flight on any plane it wanted on the given day.

In the Soviet Union, American diplomats have assumed that when the Soviet agency books them into a hotel, they are placed in a room with built-in eavesdropping devices.

The new system also would allow the State Department the possibility of control over what hotels the Russians can stay in, but no one is saying whether the rooms will be bugged.

Old Moscow hands have mixed feelings about UPDK. On the one hand, it often did serve as a harassment, or charged sky-high fees for painting apartments.

"Why are you complaining?" an American diplomat was once told by UPDK after he protested the fee charged for some repair work. "Do you know what our people have to pay in Washington?"

However, the agency was able to provide services that ordinary Russians could not secure, or could secure only with difficulty, such as bartending, printing of calling cards and appliance repairs.

So far, Mr. Nolan said, there are no plans for the State Department to provide the Soviet Embassy with English teachers, plumbers or telephone repairmen.

And there are no plans yet to extend the "service" to Soviet journalists in this country or to diplomats from other Communist countries. By all accounts, the red tape in Beijing is even worse than that in Moscow.

The Soviets are the first for whom this service is being provided. A State Department official said, "Other countries may be included in the near future. The principle of reciprocity is governing which countries will be using the travel service."

## WORLD BRIEFS

### 1,200 Sikhs Detained in Punjab

NEW DELHI (UPI) — Police rounded up at least 600 militant Sikhs on Sunday, bringing to more than 1,200 the number arrested over the weekend to prevent their threatened sit-in on the roads of the state of Punjab, officials said.

Despite the crackdown, which began Saturday and included the arrest of 15 legislators, Sikh leaders vowed to "squat on the roads" to bring traffic to a halt all over Punjab on Monday to press their demands for political and economic autonomy in the state.

The leaders contended Saturday that they had organized more than 50,000 protesters to "do or die" in the name of the militant Akali Dal Party, which is reported to have the support of half of India's 12 million Sikhs. Those arrested were not charged and were expected to be released once the protest threat had passed.

### Lebanese Trade Fire Near Beirut

BEIRUT (UPI) — Lebanese Druze and Christian militiamen clashed in the eastern mountains Sunday, breaching an Israeli-arranged peace truce negotiated almost two months ago.

The fighting began at dusk between Druze and Christians based about eight miles (13 kilometers) southeast of the capital. Artillery fire was at a greater level than at any time since the Israeli Army, which controls the area, negotiated a peace agreement between the two sides that took effect Feb. 7.

Druze gunmen ambushed cars of Christian villagers in the Chuf district in the afternoon, killing one man, wounding three and kidnapping three others, a security source said.

### More Schoolgirls Ill on West Bank

JERUSALEM (NYT) — Three hundred more Arab schoolgirls fell ill in two towns on the Israeli-occupied West Bank Sunday, leading to demonstrations, stone-throwing and shootings.

The mass sickness, with symptoms of dizziness, fainting, nausea, headache and stomach pains, was the fourth outbreak in two weeks. A total of 700 to 800 West Bank residents, almost all of them teen-age girls, have been affected, as well as a few Israeli women soldiers.

The unexplained illness has heightened tensions on the West Bank, spread fear among the residents and led to extreme rhetoric on both sides. On Sunday, the army announced that two Israeli soldiers were wounded by a hand grenade outside a hospital in Nablus.

### Policemen Killed in Kosovo Attack

BELGRADE (Reuters) — Two Yugoslav policemen were killed Saturday, apparently by an ethnic Albanian, in the southern province of Kosovo, officials here said.

They said the policemen, also ethnic Albanians, had been killed with machine gun fire that belonged to one of them during a patrol in a village near the town of Orshovac. A man was being sought for questioning in connection with the killings, for which there was no obvious motive, the officials added.

Kosovo, Yugoslavia's poorest region, is populated mainly by ethnic Albanians. It was the scene of nationalist riots two years ago in which at least nine persons were killed and more than 600 ethnic Albanians subsequently jailed.

### Colombia Rescue Work Continues

POPAYAN, Colombia (Reuters) — Rescue workers recovered 250 bodies and continued digging Sunday among the ruins of this earthquake-devastated city, where up to 500 people are feared to have died.

Meanwhile, a string of small tremors shook Costa Rica, after a major quake Saturday night that measured 7.1 on the Richter scale. No deaths were reported there.

Engineers surveying the damage in Popayan, hit Thursday by a quake measuring 7 on the 12-degree Mercalli scale of earthquake intensity, said more than half the city's 9,000 Spanish-style buildings would have to be torn down as a precaution.

### Admiral Vows to Regain Falklands

BUENOS AIRES (UPI) — Admiral Ruben Franco, the Argentine Navy commander, pledged Saturday, the anniversary of the Argentine invasion of the Falklands, to raise the country's flag "once and for all" in the disputed islands.

"However long it takes, the moment will come when an Argentine hand will raise our flag for once and for all in the exact place where our men made history," he said in a speech read at navy facilities. The government has declared Monday a holiday to commemorate the landing in the Falklands, which Argentina calls the Malvinas. Argentine forces surrendered to British troops on June 14.

The Argentine Army marked Saturday's anniversary with a statement affirming the government's intention to "continue fighting in international organizations for the recovery of the archipelago."

### Man Killed in French Ferry Fire

PENZANCE, England (Reuters) — A fire broke out Saturday on a French ferry with 700 people aboard, killing a French teacher and injuring 26 passengers, police said.

The blaze swept through 60 sleeping berths aboard the ferry Armorique as it headed from Roscoff in Brittany to Cork, Ireland, according to the owners, Brittany Ferries. Helicopters removed six persons with burns, smoke inhalation or shock, and flew them to a hospital in Penzance. One passenger was described as seriously injured.

Police said the other 20 injured were taken ashore by lifeboat after the ferry dropped anchor in Mount's Bay, off Penzance. The Armorique later continued its voyage.

### Priest Joins Barbie's Legal Team

LYONS (AP) — The only attorney in France who also is a Roman Catholic priest is helping prepare the defense of Klaus Barbie for his trial on charges of crimes against humanity, Barbie's court-appointed lawyer said.

Alain de la Serrette said Saturday he had asked the Rev. Robert Boyer, a Jesuit priest, to assist him on the case "because I know he is passionately interested in this period of our history." Barbie, 69, faces trial in connection with his activities while serving as the Gestapo chief in Lyons during the Nazi occupation of France.

Father Boyer, 59, runs a center for Catholic youths in Lyons and has been a lawyer since 1974.

### Gandhi Urges Closer Chinese Ties

NEW DELHI (AP) — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has called for an era of friendship between India and China, saying there is "tremendous scope" for cooperation between the world's two most populous nations.

Mrs. Gandhi told a visiting 11-member Chinese delegation Saturday that the two countries should step up cultural and commercial exchanges in order to establish closer relations, officials said.

She said Chinese-Indian friendship would help improve the living standards of the two peoples and also contribute to peace "at a time when the world was facing serious dangers." The two nations fought a brief border war in 1962, and concluded their third round of border and normalization talks last February without settling their major differences.

### New Party Holds Meeting in India

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — Maneka Gandhi, the daughter-in-law of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, opened the first convention of her new opposition party Sunday and called on India's youth to join the fight against corruption and unemployment.

Speaking at the first national convention of the Rashtriya Sanjay Manch (National Sanjay Organization) in New Delhi, she said the government had become divorced from the people and tainted with corruption. Lashing out at Mrs. Gandhi's government, she said, "The nation is under siege, and the attackers are corruption and unemployment."

Maneka Gandhi, 26, the widow of Mrs. Gandhi's son Sanjay, who died in a plane crash in 1980, announced the formation of the party last month and predicted there would be general elections within the next nine months. She says the party has 800,000 members.

### For the Record

BEIJING (AP) — A Shanghai court has ordered prison terms of up to 14 years for 22 persons accused in plots aimed at seizing power for the radical "Gang of Four." Shanghai newspapers reported Saturday. It was the largest series of trials reported for followers of the four, who included Mao's widow, Jiang Qing, and were sentenced to prison in 1981.

LONDON (AP) — Nurat Bhutto, the widow of former President Zia-ul-Haq of Pakistan, is in Britain on a private visit, the Home Office said Sunday. A spokesman declined to say how long Mrs. Bhutto had been in Britain, but said that she may stay for as long as six months. Her husband was executed by the government of General Mohammed Zia ul-Haq in 1979.

# Churchman U.S. May Accuse Soviet of Violating Treaties

## In Russia Assails U.S.

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In an open letter to President Ronald Reagan, the head of the Russian Orthodox Church says he was "deeply shocked and sincerely distressed" by the president's criticism of the Soviet Union last month.

The Russian church leader, Patriarch Pimen of Moscow and All Russia, said in his letter, published as an advertisement Sunday in The New York Times, that "it is with bitterness and grief in my heart that I read your belligerent calls which sow the seeds of hatred and hostility against my motherland and threaten peace."

Mr. Reagan, addressing the National Association of Evangelicals in Orlando, Florida, on March 8, referred to the Soviet Union as "an evil empire" and denounced Soviet communism as "the focus of evil in the modern world." He also criticized proposals for a freeze on nuclear arms.

"You, Mr. President," the patriarch said, "take a great sin upon your soul when you speak about a horrible Soviet threat. There has been no such threat."

By Hedrick Smith

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — An interagency task force is close to sending President Ronald Reagan a report that finds the Soviet Union guilty of violating the 1979 strategic arms limitation treaty with recent missile tests, White House officials say.

Should the president and the National Security Council endorse the findings, the interagency group has prepared several U.S. responses, officials said Friday. These were said to include private diplomatic protests to the Soviet Union, public presentation by the president of the allegations and evidence, or even a declaration that the Reagan administration no longer feels bound to observe the treaty.

Some officials said Mr. Reagan may make a speech or issue a statement on purported Soviet treaty violations, making a missile test Feb. 8 the centerpiece. But they said he would deal as well with U.S. suspicions that Moscow has also violated treaties imposing limits on underground nuclear testing and possibly even the anti-ballistic missile treaty of 1972.

The president's ultimate action, the officials said, would depend on the final outcome of two months of technical analysis of intelligence

data on the Feb. 8 Soviet missile test and policy deliberations at the National Security Council.

Officials said there was already a virtual consensus among Defense Department, Central Intelligence Agency, State Department and White House officials that a violation had occurred. Other officials said a final report and policy recommendations were due to go soon to the National Security Council.

In the past the United States has questioned Moscow through diplomatic channels about some of its missile tests and deployments but never formally accused the Soviet Union of violating a strategic arms treaty. However, the Reagan administration has accused the Soviet Union at the United Nations of violating international bans against the use of chemical warfare in Afghanistan, Laos and Cambodia.

An official declaration that the United States no longer felt bound by the 1979 strategic arms treaty — signed by President Jimmy Carter and Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, but over approved by the U.S. Senate — would have an impact on arms talks in Geneva and the arms race in general, officials said.

The United States has gone through diplomatic channels to ask questions of Moscow about its compliance to the Feb. 8 missile test and other instances where Washington has suspected the Soviet Union of possible violations of several arms agreements. Officials said the Soviet Union had always answered that it was complying with all the arms treaties.

The 1979 treaty permits each side to test and deploy one each intercontinental ballistic missile. In November, U.S. officials say, Moscow tested a new missile and told the United States this was the one

permitted by the treaty. But U.S. officials contend that on Feb. 8 another new kind of missile was tested.

Initially, some officials suggested this might be a permissible modification of an earlier missile rather than a second new missile. The president ordered a "very intensive technical assessment" of intelligence information on the test.

Officials said this effort had been hindered by the heavy coding of Soviet telemetry or electronic data from the missile tests, data monitored by U.S. intelligence and checked to verify Soviet compliance with the arms treaty. The treaty forbids co-opting that "impedes" such verification.

The president said last Tuesday that the administration had proposed negotiating stronger verification procedures for the Threshold Test Ban Treaty of 1974 and the Peaceful Nuclear Exchange Treaty of 1976, but he said Moscow had rejected this approach.

## Missile Offer Is Rejected

(Continued from Page 1)

fense purposes, to have something to match those weapons," Mr. Gromyko said. "It does have this right."

He dismissed Mr. Reagan's demand that Soviet medium-range missiles in Asia be included in the Geneva negotiations by saying, "This demand alone makes agreement impossible."

Mr. Gromyko said that the Soviet Union would be prepared to withdraw some of the missiles from the European theater to Asia and "install them on sites from which they could not reach Western Europe," adding: "This is our business and our right."

What Mr. Reagan is now asking, he said, is that "these missiles should be eliminated." Mr. Gromyko added that "this demand alone is taken, it already precludes agreement."

Speaking about Moscow's other objections to the Reagan proposal, he said that the British and French nuclear missiles were an integral part of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and that "it is impossible to close our eyes to them."

Mr. Gromyko also spoke about "hundreds" of land-based or carrier-based U.S. strategic aircraft in the waters "around Europe." He said these included at least six aircraft carriers with about 40 planes each.

Mr. Gromyko said that "in short," Mr. Reagan's proposal "is not serious."

"It is not designed to open opportunities for an agreement with the Soviet Union," he said. "This is why we call on Washington to adopt a more objective approach to this question, to renounce loquaciousness, to take into account all factors, including the security interests of the Soviet Union."

Mr. Reagan's plan, he said, would give NATO a 2.5-to-1 superiority in the number of warheads over the Warsaw Pact.

He said Moscow has shown flexibility and generosity in the negotiations by not insisting on compensation for geographical factors that give the United States "an intrinsic advantage."

But Soviet policy on "both strategic and medium-range weapons," he said, "is to preserve at all costs the parity, or if you will, the principle of equality and equal security that has evolved over many years."

"The U.S. policy aims at breaking and destroying this principle," he said.

## U.S. Offer Is Still Alive

(Continued from Page 1)

missiles; that it does not cover aircraft capable of reaching the Soviet Union with atomic bombs from European and Asian bases and aircraft carriers, and that it includes an unreasonable demand that the Soviet Union dismantle its missiles in Asia as well as in Europe.

In rebutting these claims, U.S. officials point out that in 1979, when the Soviet Union had more than 400 warheads deployed on SS-20 missiles, Leonid I. Brezhnev claimed that a balance existed.

Today there are more than 1,050 warheads deployed on more than 350 SS-20 missiles, and the Soviet Union is said to add roughly one new missile each week. The West still has no such weapons, yet the Kremlin continues to claim that a balance exists, the officials said.

Washington claims that the missiles, which can hit targets in 15 minutes, should be the focus of the initial phase of negotiations and that to include aircraft now would divert attention from the more urgent problem of missiles.

But even if aircraft were counted, the official NATO analysis shows 2,500 Soviet and Warsaw Pact aircraft capable of hitting Western Europe with atomic bombs against 450 U.S. and allied attack planes.

Officials reiterated that the 144 submarine-based British and French missiles and the 18 French land-based missiles are sovereign forces not controlled by NATO and are meant as a last-ditch deterrent against atomic attacks on those countries.

They cannot deter attacks on other allied countries, which is why U.S. missiles must be deployed to link the overall security of Europe to the U.S. nuclear deterrent.

The officials also said that the Soviet Union has 950 other longer-range, strategic submarine-based missiles, a force larger than the 550 U.S. strategic missiles on submarines plus the French and British forces.

The Reagan administration also maintains that because the SS-20s are mobile, any agreement must also include limits on deployments in the Asian portions of the Soviet Union. About 108 of the 351 SS-20s are in the eastern Soviet Union, capable of reaching China, Japan and South Korea.

U.S. officials say U.S. tactical fighter-bombers based in Japan and Korea are no comparison to the quick-sinking SS-20s in terms of a threat.

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# A Dozen

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## Anti-Sandinist Forces Appear Well Trained, Well Armed, Hopeful

By Christopher Dickey  
Washington Post Service

LOS CEDRALES, Nicaragua — Long lines of soldiers appeared suddenly on the steep mountain ridges leading to this valley deep in the Segovia province. Rising from the cover of all-night ambush positions, the men — more than 400 of them — were part of elite rebel units fighting the leftist Sandinist government of Nicaragua.

For the most part small landowners and local country people, the troops are commanded by high professional soldiers from the old National Guard of President Anastasio Somoza, who was overthrown by the Sandinists in 1979. In late March, for the first time, the counterrevolutionaries brought two U.S. reporters here in the midst of heavy fighting.

For six days and more than 90 miles (145 kilometers) through the broken mountains, pastures and tropical forests of Nueva Segovia, we moved with units of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, the largest and richest of Nicaragua's counterrevolutionary groups. The conditions set for the visit were that we would not reveal the exact way that we entered Nicaragua or the location of any major base camps.

The guerrilla units, under the field command of a former National Guard first sergeant they call "Suicide," appeared to be as well trained and well armed as virtually any regular infantry in Central America. The antennas of U.S. field radios waved above many shoulders. Others bore U.S. 30-caliber machine guns. Some wore U.S. boots and belts. They held sophisticated U.S. light anti-tank weapons, bazookas that are fired once and then discarded.

One squad commander said he had graduated less than a month ago from a 65-day course in leadership and tactics taught by six Argentine colonels in a special school outside Tegucigalpa, the Honduran capital. Many other soldiers said they had been trained initially in Honduran border camps, where units of about 200 men each were prepared for combat.

None said where his Belgian-made FAL automatic rifle came from, but such guns were standard issue to the Honduran Army before the United States began re-equipping it with M-16 rifles in the last two years.

Allegations of American, Argentine and Honduran backing for the rebellion against Nicaragua's Sandinist government have long been the subject of news reports and angry diplomatic exchanges. U.S. officials have said little, beyond acknowledging that they wish to harass the Sandinists.

For soldiers in the field, however, such backing is a given — and considered by them to be their most important advantage in the struggle against the Nicaraguan government.

Already seasoned by months of combat, they had fought eight hours the day we joined the main force. They would fight until after dark the next day as well, with the firepower of three companies brought to bear against Nicaraguan Army units seeking out positions nearby.

Having turned these mountains into what they call "enemy territory" for the Sandinists, counterrevolutionary commanders said they hoped within a matter of weeks to take and hold a major town in the region, probably the dusty little town of San Juan, a few miles south of the Honduran border.

This would open the way for reorganization and resupply by land and air. The guerrillas' fierce optimism is shared by some of the Hondurans who have helped the anti-Sandinist forces.

Weeks to explain the military situation and to denounce U.S. support for the rebels.

Concerned Sandinist officials noted that recently, for the first time, U.S. news agencies were relaying false battle communications and reports of captured villages, information broadcast from Honduras by the rebels' Sept. 15 Radio. Also for the first time, the rebels have taken reporters on tours from Honduras to their redoubts inside Nicaragua.

The developments coincided with wide coverage of statements by the U.S. representative to the United Nations, Jesse J. Kirkpatrick, who sought to portray the fighting as an uprising by the Nicaraguan populace.

For some time, the press has played a key role on both sides of the effort by anti-Sandinist Nicaraguans to drive the country's rulers from power. U.S. newspapers and magazines appear to be an important source of information about American involvement in the effort and Honduras' role as a haven and base for the insurgents.

A recent Time magazine article, reporting Central Intelligence Agency and U.S. military aid to the guerrillas, was front-page news in Managua newspapers. Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockmann read from Time in a news conference Thursday as proof of U.S. complicity.

Newspapers, which did a similar article last fall, had repeatedly been cited by Sandinist officials complaining about Honduras.

But the new government efforts have not made all journalists happy. Pressed to issue passes that would allow reporters to roam at will, Mr. Lewites insisted instead on providing military escorts and government vehicles. Inevitably, the reporters' priorities are not those of the escorts.

At one point high in the Nueva Segovia hills, for example, three U.S. reporters pressed their escort to head for a spot where, according to military reports, an armed clash was under way. The young lieutenant, cradling his rifle, pleaded confusion for the reporters' safety.

Pressed harder, he said he also felt it was not worth his life, or those of his men to try to satisfy the journalists' curiosity about what was going on down the road.



Sandinist troops, one carrying watermelons, patrol in Quilali, a town in northern Nicaragua near the scene of recent clashes with guerrillas who have infiltrated from Honduras.

armies, despite the possibility that such a move might provoke open hostilities between Nicaragua and the U.S.-backed Honduran Army.

"We are ready for that," one Honduran officer said in Tegucigalpa after a meeting with other commanders. "I don't think there's any secret in this anymore."

There is concern, however, that Washington might try to pull back from its support if the situation gets too explosive.

"The United States is helping us in a way we don't want," complained one counterrevolutionary leader outside Nicaragua. "They are saying no, no, no to everything. Our men want to do spectacular things. You have the momentum, and they stop you. It's like an invisible hand holding strings."

As did his men, he dismissed the Reagan administration's assertion to Congress that Washington's support for the anti-Sandinist is intended essentially to cut the Nicaraguan government's arms supplies to insurgents in El Salvador.

"The people who are fighting, they are not fighting to stop the weapons," the counterrevolutionary leader said. "We are fighting to liberate Nicaragua."

As Suicide put it, "We're not going to stop the transport of arms and supplies to the Salvadoran guerrillas or the Guatemalan guerrillas until we cut the head off the Sandinists."

"I'm breaking new ground every day," said Suicide, 32, whose real name is Pedro Pablo Ortiz Centeno. "They won't get me out of here now."

He asserts that he has almost 2,000 men under his command in Nueva Segovia. In neighboring Matagalpa and Jinotega provinces and down into Managua and Boaco, the counterrevolutionaries claim thousands more armed men. In the forests and jungles of the isolated Atlantic Coast, meanwhile, an allied force of Miskito and other Indians is said to be at least equally as large and well armed.

While the Sandinists have been trying to transform their guerrilla force of four years ago into one of the biggest regular armies in Central America, members of the National Guard that they defeated have made a much more successful and rapid transition to the role of guerrillas.

In official propaganda, the Sandinists call the Democratic Force troops "peasant gardeners," or "peasants" or "Somocistas," referring to the repression of the final days of President Somoza, when the National Guard bombed civilian populations and summarily executed men and boys in the streets of Managua.

The counterrevolutionaries led by Suicide appeared to count on considerable support among the civilians left in the increasingly deserted war zone. Local residents, some of whom are related to rebel soldiers, sold provisions to the troops with whom we traveled, sheltered them and often provided them with information about Sandinist movements.

It appears likely that the Sandinists, faced with forces like those in Nueva Segovia, will find their fight to consolidate power to be longer and perhaps just as bloody as the revolution itself.

House Democrats signaled the start of the political season when they used their 102-vote majority to adopt a budget resolution that was openly designed to serve as a statement of party principles.

Some Republicans, who avoided proposing their own budget, believe Democrats went too far and left themselves vulnerable to the charge that they were resurrecting the days of big government and higher taxes.

But many Republicans who face re-election next year, including 19 incumbent senators, are eager to counteract the Democratic charge that Mr. Reagan and his allies are unfair to average working people. And they seem to have little stomach for further assaults on the domestic programs that Mr. Reagan wants to decimate.

Both sides know they are entering a bargaining process and are staking out their initial positions. In the end, since the Democrats control the House and the Republicans control the Senate, they will have to compromise their differences on the budget in conference.

While the budget sets overall spending targets, individual legislation is needed to authorize and appropriate specific funds. Some of the earliest battles could come over additional proposals to deal with unemployed workers and inefficient industries.

## Congress Returns to Tough Issues, But Will Bipartisanship Continue?

By Steven V. Roberts  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Congress returns to work Tuesday to confront a series of tough decisions on domestic and foreign issues that it managed to avoid before the Easter recess.

After postponing action for weeks, the Senate Budget Committee will finally take up the federal budget for the fiscal year 1984, and the Republicans who dominate the committee will have to detail their differences with President Ronald Reagan's spending blueprint on such key issues as military spending and additional taxes.

In addition, both chambers will have to grapple with the short-term suffering of more than 11 million unemployed workers and the long-term crisis of industries and regions that show few signs of economic revival. Congressional leaders acknowledge that the \$4.6-billion measure adopted last month to create jobs will have only a minimal effect on the unemployment problem.

In the foreign policy area, the full Senate will be facing the disputed issue of Kenneth L. Adelman, Mr. Reagan's choice to head the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. And the House is scheduled to renew consideration of a resolution calling for a freeze on nuclear weapons.

The underlying question is whether the legislators will continue to follow the bipartisan spirit of cooperation that marked their successful deliberations on the jobs bill and the overhaul of the Social Security System in the early months of 1983.

In both those cases there was a wide consensus on the wisdom and urgency of the legislation, and the White House went along with the compromises after sensing the mood of Capitol Hill. But as the next election inevitably begins to affect the judgments of both Congress and the White House, the possibility for partisan clashes will rise steeply.

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Congress generally has little say over foreign policy matters, but it gets a chance to exert influence when an administration wants either more money or a new appointment. As a result, the fight over Mr. Adelman's nomination has given critics of Mr. Reagan's arms control policy a chance to express their concern.

WASHINGTON — A federal court judge has rejected an effort by the CIA to keep secret thousands of documents concerning the House Assassinations Committee's investigation of the murder of President John F. Kennedy.

Most of the records were CIA documents about the 1963 assassination that were compiled long before the House committee was created. But the CIA had argued that they were transformed into "congressional records" once the committee looked at them and that they were, as a result, beyond the reach of the Freedom of Information Act.

Judge Thomas A. Flannery of the U.S. District Court in Washington turned down the contention last month in a 21-page ruling that emphatically dismissed what he called "the highly attenuated" claim. Such records, the judge said, "cannot, under any reasoning, become congressional through the mere fact of congressional review."

The decision was handed down in a lawsuit brought by Mark Allen, a researcher, who won a similar victory against the FBI last fall from Judge June Green of the U.S. District Court. Judge Flannery's ruling applies to more than 200,000 pages of CIA records, although the agency has indicated it will continue to keep many of them secret under the Freedom of Information Act's "national security" exemption.

The FBI chose not to appeal Judge Green's decision, but the CIA is still reviewing Judge Flannery's order.

Sometime after the committee released its final report in 1979, it was discovered that Representative Louis Stokes, Democrat of Ohio, who was chairman of the Assassinations Committee, and G. Robert Blakey, the committee's chief counsel, had made arrangements to lock up for 50 years all the backup records that the committee did not publish. They took the position that they had released all the public needed to know. Mr. Allen denounced that as "preposterous" and filed suit.

Lawyers for the clerk of the House argued in a friend-of-the-court brief for continued secrecy, but the House was not a defendant in the case.

## Judge Rejects Secrecy On Kennedy Evidence

By George Lardner Jr.  
Washington Post Service

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## Nicaragua Launches Effort to Enlist U.S. Media Support

By Edward Cody  
Washington Post Service

MANAGUA — While Nicaraguan soldiers and guerrillas stalk one another in the mountains, another battle has been joined over how the country is portrayed in the U.S. media, and television reports depict the attacks against the Sandinist government.

The government has begun a new effort to enlist support from the U.S. media, assigning someone to assist reporters who seek to reach remote areas and setting up a press center in the Managua International Hotel, where most visiting journalists stay.

The steps reflect a widespread view among Nicaraguan officials that the American press was an ally in 1979, in the struggle against the dictatorship of Anastasio Somoza.

and can again serve Sandinist interests in the current fight against what it sees as a U.S.-run campaign to unseat the revolutionary government.

At the same time, the effort also flows from concern within the Nicaraguan leadership that the press has become a willing vehicle for an attempt by the Reagan administration and the counterrevolutionary movement to depict the stepped-up clashes of recent months as a "breakdown" of popular instruction against the Sandinists.

"We want you to go wherever you want to go," the new press aide, Tourism Minister Harry Lewites, told reporters. "We have nothing to hide."

Defence Minister Humberto Ortega Saavedra has given two news conferences in the last two weeks to explain the military situation and to denounce U.S. support for the rebels.

Concerned Sandinist officials noted that recently, for the first time, U.S. news agencies were relaying false battle communications and reports of captured villages, information broadcast from Honduras by the rebels' Sept. 15 Radio. Also for the first time, the rebels have taken reporters on tours from Honduras to their redoubts inside Nicaragua.

The developments coincided with wide coverage of statements by the U.S. representative to the United Nations, Jesse J. Kirkpatrick, who sought to portray the fighting as an uprising by the Nicaraguan populace.

For some time, the press has played a key role on both sides of the effort by anti-Sandinist Nicaraguans to drive the country's rulers from power. U.S. newspapers and magazines appear to be an important source of information about American involvement in the effort and Honduras' role as a haven and base for the insurgents.

A recent Time magazine article, reporting Central Intelligence Agency and U.S. military aid to the guerrillas, was front-page news in Managua newspapers. Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockmann read from Time in a news conference Thursday as proof of U.S. complicity.

Newspapers, which did a similar article last fall, had repeatedly been cited by Sandinist officials complaining about Honduras.

But the new government efforts have not made all journalists happy. Pressed to issue passes that would allow reporters to roam at will, Mr. Lewites insisted instead on providing military escorts and government vehicles. Inevitably, the reporters' priorities are not those of the escorts.

At one point high in the Nueva Segovia hills, for example, three U.S. reporters pressed their escort to head for a spot where, according to military reports, an armed clash was under way. The young lieutenant, cradling his rifle, pleaded confusion for the reporters' safety.

Pressed harder, he said he also felt it was not worth his life, or those of his men to try to satisfy the journalists' curiosity about what was going on down the road.

## Space Shuttle Is Reported Ready for Launch Today

By John Noble Wilford  
New York Times Service

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida — After a multitude of woes with engine leaks and contamination from windblown dust, the new space shuttle, Challenger, is reported ready for its inaugural launching Monday, more than two months late but presumably in time to meet commitments to fly five missions in 1983.

Servicing of Challenger, lighter and more powerful than its sister ship Columbia, proceeded smoothly over the weekend at the Kennedy Space Center with rising expectations that the five-day mission would get under way on schedule Monday at 1:30 P.M. (1830 GMT).

The reusable winged spaceship will carry into orbit a large communications satellite for a new space-craft-tracking network. Two of the four astronauts plan to attempt a space walk that was canceled on the last shuttle mission because of spacecraft failures.

If all goes well, officials of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration believe they can make up lost time and squeeze in four more shuttle missions this year, three with Challenger and the other with the refurbished Columbia, they are under pressure to show that the \$14-billion space transportation system, the formal name for the shuttle program, can deliver as promised for its commercial, government and international customers.

"I'm confident we'll be back on schedule by the end of the year," James M. Beggs, the NASA administrator, recently told a congressional committee.

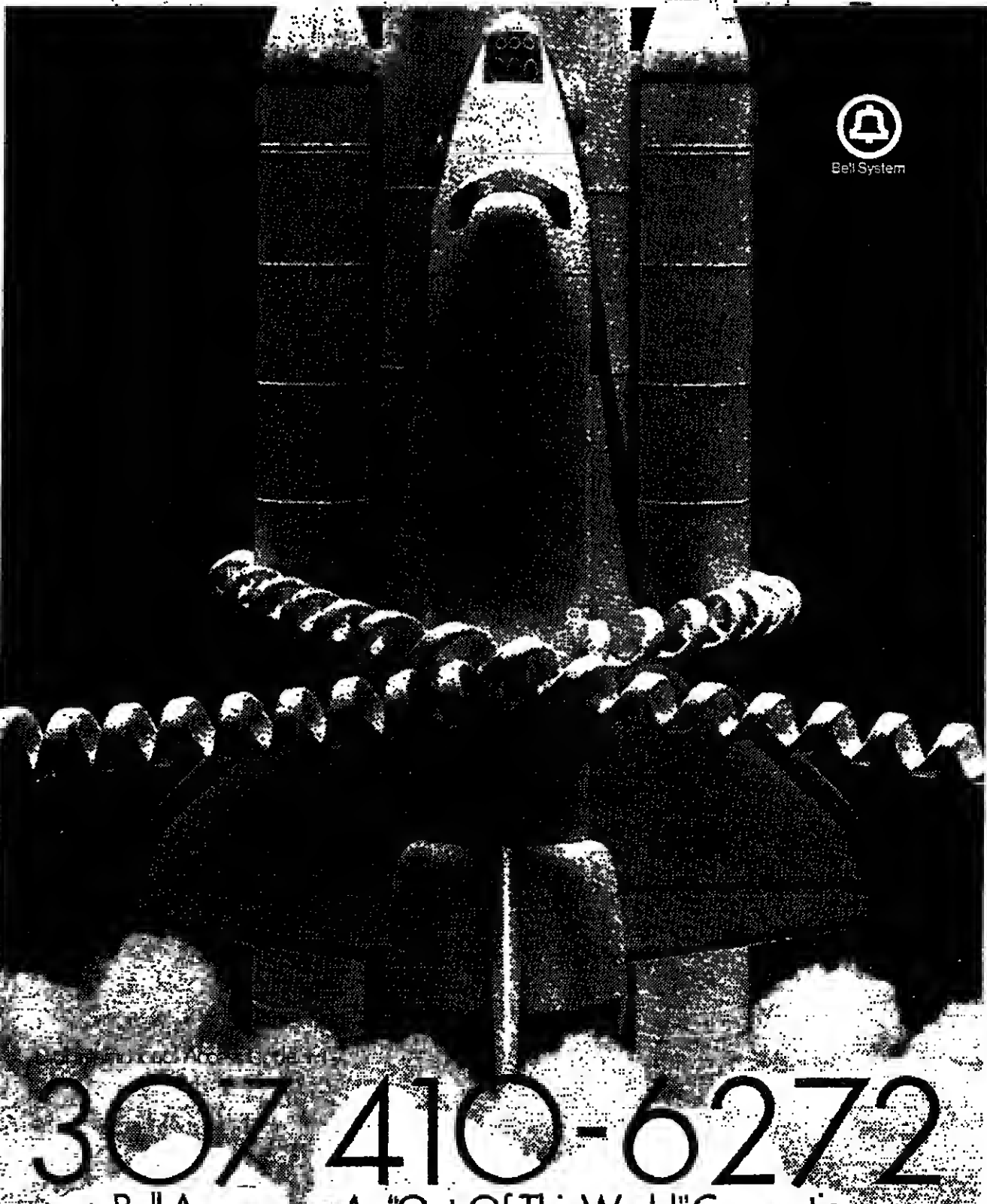
Challenger's first flight was originally scheduled for late January but was delayed because of engine flaws and other problems. Because it is getting off late, the shuttle's timetable for the rest of the year is tight. The ground turnaround times between missions will have to be reduced from four or five months to two. The hope is to get Challenger back into space by the second week of June to deploy communications satellites for Canada and Indonesia.

The third mission of the year, now planned for August, is to launch an Indian satellite and to deploy a twin of the tracking satellite carried on this flight.

The two communications satellites, called Tracking and Data Relay satellites, must be in position to handle the heavy flow of scientific information from the fourth shuttle mission of the year. The network's first major test will come when Columbia, back in service, launches the European-built Spacelab into orbit.

The hope is to launch that mission as close as possible to its original scheduled date of Sept. 30. The timing is critical to some of Spacelab's astronomical observations.

Much, however, depends on the success of Challenger's maiden voyage. The mission should end with a landing at Edwards Air Force Base in California next Saturday afternoon.



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## All but Negotiators Optimistic on U.S.-Greek Base Talks

By Jonathan C. Randall  
Washington Post Service

ATHENS — Greek government officials and opposition leaders alike are virtually taking for granted a swift and successful conclusion of the six-month-old talks on the future of U.S. military bases here. But the Greek negotiators involved are much more cautious. Diplomatic sources claiming to be close to the talks say that Greek and U.S. negotiators agree that hard bargaining lies ahead on a number of obstacles when the discussions resume here April 11.

The sources point to the previous round of talks, but never ratified agreements on the bases, which are considered vital to the eastern flank of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. And they note the emotionally volatile nature of politics in the eastern Mediterranean region.

However, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu last week voiced

optimism about arriving at agreement "within one or two months" on a "political framework" of an agreement.

This is a far cry from his days as opposition leader when his call to abrogate the 1953 agreement establishing the bases helped sweep his Panhellenic Socialist Movement to an outright parliamentary majority in the 1981 elections.

A more sanguine Greek approach was also indicated recently in a statement by a government spokesman that, for the first time, dwelled on progress in the talks.

In fact, the fourth round of talks, conducted by Yannis Kapsis, undersecretary of state for foreign affairs, and Reginald Bartholomew, special U.S. envoy, started out last month in a far less serene atmosphere.

Suspended for eight days at one point, the talks were surrounded by Greek-inspired suggestions of a deadlock and took place against a background of a leaked U.S. aide-

memoire critical of Greek government action surrounding the visit by Nikolai A. Tikhonov, the Soviet prime minister.

But when the talks resumed, the United States had offered to raise the amount of annual mutual assistance for Greece from \$280 million to \$500 million under a new agreement.

That gesture re-established the so-called 7-to-10 ratio which, over much of the past decade, has set a pattern whereby the amount of U.S. to Greece was about 70 percent that of the assistance to Turkey, Greece's larger, more populous neighbor and rival.

It was what Greece had perceived as a pro-Turkish tilt by the United States during the Turkish invasion of Cyprus in 1974 that set off demands in Athens under a conservative, and now Socialist, administration for a new agreement on the U.S. bases.

One deal was initiated in 1976, but never ratified by the Greek

government then in power, which believed a better arrangement could be found.

Indicative of the recently improved atmosphere was the assurance of a high-ranking Socialist official close to the prime minister who said the government was happily surprised to find an understanding administration in Washington.

In a country where anti-Americanism remains strong, such a complete representation of something of a departure. American support for the military junta that seized power here in 1967, and fell because of its inability to stop the invasion of Cyprus, has left deep-seated suspicion of U.S. motives.

Either by design or inattention the Reagan administration has proven thick-skinned and serene so far in the negotiations.

Following Mr. Tikhonov's visit in late February, an aide-memoire from Richard R. Burt, the assistant secretary of state for European af-

fairs, was leaked, apparently by leftist elements within the Greek administration.

It did not deal specifically with the bases. Rather it reproached the Greek government for approving a recent Warsaw Pact proposal for a nonaggression treaty and a nuclear-free zone, policy decisions described as "still another step" on Greece's "departure from Allied unanimity," according to the Greek version published by Esetorion Weekly here.

Earlier, the U.S. administration was known to have been angered by Mr. Papandreu's odd-man-out dissent within NATO on everything from how to deal with Poland to welcoming the European peace movement.

Only last week, Greece dissented on an otherwise unanimous NATO decision backing President Ronald Reagan's latest proposal for an interim agreement with the Soviet Union on European medium-range nuclear missiles.

Under Mr. Papandreu, Greece has styled what he calls a "multidimensional" foreign policy. By that, he has meant that Greece should no longer automatically aid Western, especially U.S., positions as previous governments have done since World War II.

This foreign policy has proved popular among many Greeks, who believe that for the first time in years the Western allies are finally paying attention to their country's needs, rather than just those of NATO and Washington.

Although the outstanding issues in the base negotiations have not been identified, Mr. Papandreu has said that any agreement must satisfy Greek demands for a timetable for their eventual shutdown. That deadline is believed to be no more than 10 years. Arrangements for sharing information and an acceptable level of aid to improve Greece's armed forces are also believed to be conditions.



Penny Franco will transfer to a new Brownie unit.

## Brownie Is Kicked Out For Unpaid Cookie Bill

MOUNT CLEMENS, Michigan — Girl Scout officials have transferred an 8-year-old girl to a new Brownie unit after her first troop leader ousted her because a customer moved away without paying for five boxes of cookies.

Penny Franco of Clinton Township was at home Wednesday preparing for a Brownie meeting when the troop leader called and said she "wouldn't be welcome," said Michelle Franco, Penny's mother. "She told me not to bother bringing Penny to the meeting," Mrs. Franco said. "It was all over the cookies."

The customer had ordered five boxes of Girl Scout cookies but moved away before coming up with \$8.75 to pay for them.

On Thursday, Girl Scout officials apologized for the incident and placed Penny in another Brownie troop, Mrs. Franco said. The Brownies are the youngest Girl Scouts.

"It looks like the troop leader did a very dumb thing," said Jean Czapok, program director of the Girl Scouts' Oskosh Council in Macomb County.

Mrs. Franco said the troop leader had demanded payment by the family, but the girl's father had been out of work for 14 months and had received his final unemployment check.

"We had already bought six boxes of cookies to help out," said Mrs. Franco. "We just didn't think we could afford to buy another five." Penny sold \$70 worth of cookies, including \$10 to her own family, and gave the money to the troop.

## Cheysson Is Accused Of Slander by China

BEIJING — China has strongly criticized Claude Cheysson, France's minister of external relations, accusing him of slandering Beijing during a recent Southeast Asian tour.

People's Daily, the Communist Party newspaper, said in a commentary Saturday that Mr. Cheysson had said that Thailand faced threats from China in the past and had implied this was a reason to continue to mistrust Beijing.

It also criticized him for reported statements giving qualified support for a continued Vietnamese military role in Cambodia. Mr. Cheysson was quoted as telling journalists in Hanoi on Monday that his government hoped for the eventual departure of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia.

But he was also quoted as saying that France did not want to see them pulled out if it meant that "the unprecedented horrors" committed by the former Khmer Rouge government of Pol Pot would be repeated.

China supports the efforts of the Khmer Rouge, within the coalition of anti-Vietnamese Cambodian resistance movements, to force Hanoi to withdraw its troops. The commentary was published a month before President Francois Mitterrand is to visit China. People's Daily said of Mr.

agents of the KGB, the Soviet intelligence agency, Mr. Guerrier was identified as an archivist, but French officials would not name the company for which he works.

Mr. Guerrier was jailed Wednesday. Police said he had been arrested in the Paris suburb of Meaux, where he lives, while passing documents to an attaché of the Soviet Embassy.

The announcement in Paris came on the same day that officials in Madrid said a Soviet diplomat had been asked to leave Spain because he was engaged in activities incompatible with his status — diplomatic passport for spying. There was no official comment on press reports in Spain that the Soviet Union and the Spanish government had arranged for the departure to avoid reciprocal action by the Soviet government against Spanish diplomats in Moscow.

And on Thursday, the British government said it planned to expel two Soviet diplomats and a Soviet journalist as spies. The Soviet Embassy in Britain protested the expulsions, and one of those expelled, Igor V. Titov, correspondent for the Soviet foreign affairs magazine New Times, told reporters, "I am no spy."

IRA Warns Britain Of 'Greater Ferocity'

CROSSMAGLEN, Northern Ireland — The Irish Republican Army warned Sunday that it planned to escalate attacks against British security forces in Northern Ireland "with greater ferocity."

The warning was issued by an IRA officer who appeared during a churchyard ceremony in Crossmaglen, near the Irish Republic border, to commemorate the 1916 Easter Rising in Dublin against British rule.

## French Charge Man With Spying for KGB

PARIS — French police officials have arrested a man on charges of passing industrial secrets to the Soviet Union.

Police said Friday that the man, Patrick Guerrier, 25, had photocopied documents and passed them to officials of the Soviet Embassy whom the police identified as

## Mubarak Urges Palestinians to Let Jordan Represent Them in Talks

United Press International

BEIJING — President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, hailing a "golden chance" for peace in the Middle East, urged the Palestinians on Sunday to let Jordan represent them in negotiations with Israel over the future of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Mr. Mubarak made the comments at a press conference as he concluded a three-day visit to China.

## Rationing in Poland Seen Through 1985

United Press International

WARSAW — Rationing of basic foods in Poland will last at least through 1985, according to the Communist Party newspaper Trybuna Ludu. The paper based its prediction on government forecasts that domestic food production would grow by no more than 9 percent in the next two years.

The report also said that inflation, officially put at 25 percent last year, would remain above 20 percent this year. Basic food supplies have been rationed for two years because of domestic production shortages and an inability to import adequate supplies.

## Cyclists Riot in Australia

United Press International

SYDNEY — More than 5,000 motorcyclists gathered for an Easter weekend race near the New South Wales town of Bathurst, where they hurled rocks and firebombs on Saturday at baton-wielding police in a five-hour clash that injured 81 policemen, police said Sunday.

## Vietnamese Seize Camp In Cambodia

The Associated Press

BANGKOK — Vietnamese infantry seized a border outpost of guerrilla forces loyal to Prince Norodom Sihanouk in northern Cambodia on Sunday, scattering the camp's 30,000 inhabitants.

Many of them fled into Thailand's Surin province, opposite the camp.

International relief agency officials in Surin estimated that about 300 artillery shells fell into the sprawling encampment between 6 A.M. and 10 A.M. Sunday.

Relief officials in the Thai frontier town of Aranyaprathet said they were told by fleeing Cambodians that a large force of Vietnamese infantry had occupied the camp. They said casualties were high.

A spokesman for the United Nations Border Relief Operation said that 5,000 Cambodians had entered Thai territory by early evening and that many more were expected to follow from the camp at O-Samak, or Sihanoukville.

The spokesman said UN officials and officers of a Thai paramilitary task force would transfer the Cambodians on Monday to a site selected three months ago inside Thailand to receive fleeing guerrillas in case their camp was overrun.

A Red Cross field hospital in Thailand opposite O-Samak received 29 patients with wounds from small shells or hand grenades, a Red Cross official said.

The Vietnamese strike was the second major attack against Cambodian resistance bases in four days.

## Rebels Claim Victory In Raid In Kurdistan

Reuters

LONDON — An Iranian opposition group, the Mujahidin, says that its forces and Kurdish guerrillas have destroyed the largest logistic center of the Revolutionary Guards in the western province of Kurdistan.

The Paris office of the Mujahidin told Reuters by telephone Saturday that the guerrillas had destroyed equipment and machinery in an attack near the Kurdish town of Bannahi on March 24. Explosive materials, including 7,000 detonators, were captured by the guerrillas, the organization said.

## Spelunker Dies in Italy

United Press International

SALERNO, Italy — A 23-year-old cave explorer died Saturday after being trapped 260 feet (80 meters) inside a mountain grotto about 40 miles (64 kilometers) southeast of Salerno, police reported.

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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Which Is It to Be?

Well, what's it to be, Mr. President—a holy war against Soviet evil or a sober struggle to find a way to share the planet with the devil? Each day brings a slightly different Ronald Reagan. Given the choice, we favor the statesman in Beverly Hills last week. His grasp of Cold War history was shallow; no amount of patriotism can justify the claim that the United States never abused its global power or never propelled the arms race. But his perception of the American dilemma was noble: "We must both defend freedom and preserve the peace. We must stand true to our principles and our friends while preventing a holocaust."

And his plea and pledge were moving: "Four successive administrations have made proposals for arms control and [weapons] modernization that have become embroiled in political controversy. No one gained from this divisiveness. All of us are going to have to take a fresh look at our previous positions. I pledge to you my participation in such a fresh look and my determination to assist in forging a renewed bipartisan consensus."

You can dismiss all that as just laudatory, from a president whose nuclear diplomacy and military spending are under vigorous attack. He is looking to restore his power to push through the MX and other dubious weapons and to delay negotiations until the Russians can count the new missiles in his quiver. We prefer to think, however, that Mr. Reagan is approaching reality; that he now knows that the harder the line he wants to pursue toward Moscow, the greater must be his concessions to competing American demands, allied unity and, yes, Soviet sensibility.

Mr. Reagan is right to contend that the nuclear freeze movements encourage the Russians to think they can weaken Western defenses without paying a fair price at the bargaining table. He is right to believe that an American consensus on security issues would bring faster results. And he is right to imply that he shares the blame for dividing America and creating doubt about its purposes.

The world just cannot be remade every four years. The weapons in Mr. Reagan's arsenal and the ideas governing his arms diplomacy were fashioned long ago, in other administrations. Allies and adversaries cannot be jolted at its inception and then accused of not cooperating or bargaining in good faith.

Signed treaties, if good enough to observe, should not be left unratified for partisan reasons. Statesmen run an endless relay; they cannot pretend to be 60-yard dashes and disdain the baton. If Mr. Reagan hopes to be perceived as a long-distance runner bearing the hopes of all, he has now asserted the right regimen: "a fresh look at our previous positions" and "a renewed bipartisan consensus."

How might that be forged? By reviewing the defense budget and, system by system, justifying it with military doctrines that Americans can understand and accept. By recognizing that a stable nuclear balance is a cause unto itself, unaltered by irritations over El Salvador or Yemen. By distinguishing between diplomatic demands on Soviet conduct and a crusade to weaken its economy and political system. By staffing the government with talented officials who have the standing and skill to deal with Soviet leaders.

Consensus cannot mean only "trust your president"—not a president who has heaped mistrust on predecessors in both parties and who once eagerly proclaimed discontinuity. But the needed consensus can be regained—by a president who believes that Americans, no less than Russians, will respond to displays of "patience, determination and national unity." Such a president could indeed make this a memorable Easter.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Rites of Spring

Sap rises, buds unfurl, evenings lighten, the cycle of seasons begins anew. Easter rites celebrate the renewability of life. Religious themes of resurrection or deliverance, marked on dates linked to the coming of spring, give Easter and Passover their special richness.

Rites that edge too far from their roots become empty ceremonies. In the Soviet Union, to assuage people's thirst for ritual, the state tries to assume the ceremonial functions of the church. At the local Palace of Festive Events its citizens celebrate birth, marriage and death in elaborate rites performed by robed officials. But the new rites "often seem pale imitations and even parodies of what they were meant to supplant," our colleague Serge Schmemmann noted in Kiev last month.

There are some who would like to see more state ritual in the United States.

"American public life is starved of ceremony and even, one may say, of pagantry," Henry Fairlie wrote recently in *The New Republic*. The queen's visit to California moved him to reflect that "Americans might gawk less at the British monarchy if they found some way to celebrate their own public institutions with ... uplifting pagantry."

That is a stirring thought. But as long as public institutions remain robust and effective, why clutter them with pomp? Mr. Fairlie would like to see more ceremony in Congress and more augustness in the courts. Would a woolsack make representatives vote more often for their convictions, or the presence of a black rod discourage votes of expediency?

Is not the Senate cloyed with enough courtliness already? If we decked out attorneys in black robes and white horsehair wigs, they might charge double fees for the performance, but would they perform doubly well?

Ritual is the proper province of church, not state, of private observance, not public function. Ritual makes a mystery of life and death, invests meaning in the imponderable, and stages a play in which human cycles and nature's have their appointed roles.

Easter, in the West, is marked on the first Sunday after the full moon occurring on or after the vernal equinox. Although some would fix its date, its annual shift reflects the inconstancy of the natural processes it celebrates. As long as moons wax and wane, let Easter be an enduring but movable feast.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Reagan Prods Israel

A stir has arisen over President Reagan's surprise statement that he will not permit the transfer of more F-16 warplanes to Israel until Israeli forces leave Lebanon. But why should there be any fuss, on the American side at least? The planes have been on hold since Israel invaded Lebanon last June. The Reagan administration has said it was studying whether Israel used them for other than the approved purpose of self-defense.

Mr. Reagan simply updated the public rationale for the hold in order to apply a bit more pressure for the sake of Lebanon. You could say he has shelved the question of Israel's purpose last summer and decided instead to release the planes as soon as Israel withdraws. From using the F-16 question as a stick, he has turned to using it as a carrot.

The Israelis are unhappy. They contest any suggestion that their purpose in Lebanon last summer went beyond self-defense or that their purpose now goes beyond negotiating an early departure. They believe that their preferred role as a strategic partner, standing up these days to the newly reinforced Soviet client regime in Syria, should override any American reservations about their regional policy. And they resist any American use of arms supplies as stick or carrot, saying the practice (not unprecedented) is counterproductive.

There is something to all of these considerations, but not much. Surely no one would argue that the United States has no right to use its power to serve its policy. The practical consideration is to do it well. In the current circumstances the announcement of a new explanation for withholding planes—planes that were already being withheld, that the Israelis were in no hurry to acquire before June and whose delivery was not scheduled to start for two more years—is a gesture, not a blow.

In their talks with the Lebanese the Israelis appear to be insisting still on the sort of continuing presence that would bring Israel some immediate comforts but would contribute to the further sapping of Beirut's authority—the very condition that has caused Israel, not to speak of Lebanon, so much grief in the past.

Israel's agreement to withdraw is the expected key to parallel Syrian and PLO withdrawal and the eventual reconstitution of Lebanon. On the capacity of the United States to bring off the removal of foreign forces rests in turn its ability to induce Jordan to sit down with Israel to negotiate peace. These are the stakes for American diplomacy in the Middle East. Unquestionably they are large enough to justify President Reagan's decision to put a small new weight on the scales.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## FROM OUR APRIL 4 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1908: Exasperation in Portugal

LISBON—In contrast with the tribune rendered by the Portuguese press to the Herald's comments on Portugal's affairs, is the growing feeling of exasperation shown at the tone of patronizing superiority adopted by leading English papers, in whose utterances are thought to be insinuations of a possible intervention of foreign Powers in Portugal's internal politics. The feelings of the Portuguese may be summarized in the historical reply of Portugal's greatest statesman, the Marquis de Pombal, who to the threat of invasion on the part of a Spanish Ambassador replied laughingly, "So great is the power of a man in his own house that even when dead it requires four men to carry him out of it."

### 1933: Secrecy Bill Is Passed

WASHINGTON—The State Department has issued a statement regarding the bill making it a criminal offense to publish secret state documents. The statement said the bill was designed to protect diplomatic codes, and concludes, "It is in no way intended as a muzzle of censorship of the press." There was considerable mystery following the swift action of the House in rushing through a bill making it a criminal offense to publish any secret documents of the United States which it deems prejudicial to the safety or the interest of the state. Democratic leaders added to the mystery when questioned. The circumstances leading to passage of the bill, they said, were so serious as to seal their lips.

## Let These Preachers Have Their Say

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—Holy Week this year brought an unholy row over nuclear weapons. The Soviet foreign minister, Andrei Gromyko, who is supposed to know more about the West than anybody else in Moscow, chose this, of all weeks, to reject and even mock Ronald Reagan's latest offer to compromise on the nuclear issue.

There were demonstrations in Britain and West Germany against placing U.S. cruise and Pershing-2

missiles in Europe to match the Soviet SS-20 missiles that are now targeted on every European capital.

Even in Jerusalem, of all places and of all times, the Israeli foreign minister was complaining that Washington was holding up final approval of the delivery of 75 F-16 fighter planes until Israel got out of Lebanon. Some Holy Week!

But maybe these things shouldn't be taken too seriously. What is serious is the attempt by the politicians, including the president of the

United States, to keep the preachers from "interfering" in the debate on the control of nuclear weapons.

Some preachers have been insisting they have a duty to proclaim their faith in the sanctity of human life, and therefore a right to take part in the political debate on the future of these instruments of war.

Some of the politicians are arguing that the spiritual leaders should remember the constitutional separation of church and state and should mind their own business.

"Well," as Mr. Reagan is always saying, we should not forget the past; and on Cathedral Hill in Washington, while Capitol Hill's politicians were away for the Easter recess, the past was not forgotten.

The preachers were insisting that, while church and state had been separated as institutions since the start of the republic, there was no way to separate morals and politics.

"Religion in America takes no direct part in the government of society," de Toqueville wrote in 1835, "but it must be regarded as the first of their political institutions."

Although religious groups and leaders, he added, took no direct part in political activities, religion in America had a decisive, though indirect, influence on the minds and hearts of the people, shaping their morals, manners and customs.

This is not as true today as it was when de Toqueville wrote "Democracy in America," but even Mr. Gromyko and Yuri Andropov do not ignore the power of the church.

You can disagree with the Moral Majority in the United States, or the ayatollahs in Iran, or the Protestants and Catholics in Northern Ireland, or the Jews and Arabs in Jerusalem. It is easy to do so because we now have "religious" fought by people who believe more in fighting than anything else. But you cannot deny the power of religion, even at a time when it is supposed to be declining around the world.

There is a problem when the anti-nuclear people in Europe take a

stiff-necked moralistic position, presuming to speak for the moral order in the name of the Lord, and then depart from philosophy and resort to physical action by blockading U.S. military installations. That may be the worst way to get the peace they want.

There is another problem, which even those of us who share the objective of getting rid of all nuclear weapons don't understand about the peace movement, as it is called in Europe. This is the vague, anti-nuclear "plague-on-both-your-houses" rhetoric about Washington and Moscow, as if they were the same, and Europe could then be rid of them and take care of itself.

Nothing would be more popular in America. The response here, I think, would be, "High time!"

There is something silly about all this. Mr. Reagan wants to put more nuclear missiles in Europe. Mr. Andropov and Mr. Gromyko are all for their missiles but not for America's missiles. It's a children's game, because even if we could agree on the balance at Geneva, both sides would still have enough to destroy each other and blow up the world.

That is why there has been such a clash between church and state this Easter. The state is arguing for the power of more and more military weapons, and the churches are arguing for the hope and power of reconciliation and resurrection.

Each in its own way is right, so why not let the debate go on? Let church and state argue about morals and politics—they have done so for centuries. Let Mr. Reagan argue for zero-sum missiles and then amend it and have Mr. Gromyko reject it. The guess here is that after all the arguments and demonstrations, they will heed the old Russian proverb that "a compromise is better than a good battle."

The only trouble is that after they agree to compromise at Geneva, no matter how many nuclear weapons they agree on, they will still have enough to destroy the world they say they are trying to save.

The New York Times.



## Two Socialists: Mitterrand Counts on Industry

By Flora Lewis

PARIS—President François Mitterrand has come under heavy fire. He has ceded some, but doesn't seem to have buckled. He is surprisingly relaxed, appearing more confident and decisive in private than in public, as he commands the angry and bewildered French to tighten their belts several notches.

His Socialist Party and its Communist coalition partners had made many promises, many theoretical arguments about having the formula for prosperity. All it takes, they figured out a decade ago, is to seek the rich, seize management power by large-scale nationalization, and distribute the goodies to consumers.

By the time they took office two years ago the world recession was well under way. They paid no heed. Consumers went on a buying spree, but of imported goods largely from

West Germany, and the franc fell flat. Investment continued to dwindle. Gimmicks to fight unemployment by cutting the workweek and promoting early retirement added to industrial costs and the deficit.

Now they have had to revert to more orthodox austerity. It is a painful lesson of how another kind of supply-side panacea failed. Once again ideology and theory have proved to be bad economics.

That does not seem to bother Mr. Mitterrand too much. He is a Socialist but was never a classical Marxist. Up to a point he accepts the Marxist view that the struggle for economic power is what shapes society. But he prefers to talk about "socio-professional groups" rather than "class struggle," because he includes the

other human strivings and conflicts in defining social power. What he seeks is not exactly social democracy, disdained by the French intellectual left, but neither is it revolution.

The definition he gives of his aim now is simply that "it won't be the same social groups who have power in France when we finish." That is a vague way to approach a determination to redistribute power in traditionally polarized, stratified France.

No doubt it is why he seems vague, hard to pigeonhole, in a party he patched together from an assortment of Marxists, utopians, flaming radicals, rough-handed wine growers and factory workers, technocrats and reformist moderates.

Holding the party together seems to be his major effort. That is one reason he holds onto the Communists in government, for their departure could split off his left wing. Another is that after some weakening mistakes, the economic program would not stand much chance if the Communists used the rupture they dominate to go independent, labor trouble. And another is that the vagueness and lack of efficiency have failed to win enough new support from the center to sustain a majority without the Communists.

A balancing act can be a dangerous operation. That is how Britain's Harold Wilson drove his Labor Party over the brink from acceptable opposition to turbulent leftism. Mr. Wilson worried so much about preventing splits that he undermined the solid mainstream of labor leadership.

At this point Mr. Mitterrand is trying to show sympathy for those who cry that he is abandoning Socialist plans and ideals, and also for those who cry "halt before you ruin everything." One set resents the austerity program because it punctures their illusions, and the other is chary about whether it is persistent and clear-minded enough to restore vigor.

The president says he is confident. France is rich beyond its suspicion, he says, but it has been asleep. Now it needs renewal and he still hopes the prospect of a more egalitarian so-

ciety, along with industrial planning and research, will provide the incentive to wake it up and get it charging ahead. In three years, he predicts, French industry will be sturdy.

The French businessman, accustomed to his own measure by Charles de Gaulle, gives the president a unique position. He can remain aloof, prophetic as de Gaulle chose to appear, or soothing and literary in Mitterrand's style, ostentatiously above party. Yet he is the world's most powerful elected leader, virtually on-

constrained by Parliament and other authority, in direct communion with the public if he can achieve that.

It is not clear whether Mr. Mitterrand is using that power, although it seems increasingly clear that France wants a firm hand at the helm.

He surprised many by keeping Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy in the recent cabinet shuffle. It could be either a refusal to admit mistakes or a wily move to let Mr. Mauroy bear the brunt of painful corrections.

But there the president sits, at ease in the Elysee Palace, talking about the long term. It could work. In any case, France will not be quite the same—but neither will it be so vastly different as the left had hoped.

The New York Times.



## Watching Chicago Fall Apart

By David S. Broder

CHICAGO—What is happening in Chicago is ugly but not unexpected. The mayoral race between Democrat Harold Washington and Republican Bernard E. Epton has brought to the surface the racial tensions that have always been here.

As the April 12 voting nears, little is being said by either men about the problems of the city or his approach to solving them. Epton says urging Chicagoans to vote for the Republican, "before it is too late," disturbs some Epton supporters as much as Mr. Washington's conviction for nonpayment of taxes and temporary disbarment bothers some Democrats. But the public campaign is mild compared to what is going on out on the streets. A friend in a white, ethnic Northwest Side ward was given an unsigned flyer by her assistant Democratic precinct captain. Among other things, it said:

"Mayoral candidate Harold Washington throughout his campaign solicited votes from black audiences by referring to them as 'our people'! He taught us a valuable lesson... it is not a racist act to unite... Harold Washington will surely represent his people if elected. Where will this leave our people? We have for years paid taxes to support his parasitic constituency. Now they want it all."

The flyer had a disclaimer saying it "is not sponsored by any political organization or candidate," but it pointedly concluded: "Remember, your Democratic primary vote does not mean you cannot vote for the other party in April."

At a newsstand, near where it was handed out, a sweet-faced young white girl, wearing an Epton button, said there was a simple reason why most of her Polish-American customers were voting for Mr. Epton: "They think if Washington wins, the blacks will take over the city."

This ugly contest has important national implications for both parties. But for one who grew up in the Chicago area and went to college in this city, it is the unraveling of the city that is overwhelming.

This was supposedly "the city that works" during Mayor Richard J. Daley's long reign. But a native must admit the unraveling is not unexpected. All through the Daley years, when Chicago was held up for admiration as an example of a thriving metropolis, the system worked differently for different people, and blacks got the short end of the stick.

Downtown businessmen and developers got friendly assessments, helpful federal grants and a freeway system that cut through neighborhoods to bring workers and customers downtown. The white neighborhoods got protection from black encroachment. And the blacks? They got less administration of welfare programs, financed by federal, state and county funds—not city taxes. They got their share of patronage jobs, but few of great prominence.

On the things that really mattered, blacks were systematically robbed. They did not get real private-sector jobs in their neighborhoods, the kind that lead somewhere. On the contrary their patronage jobs often kept them dependent on the goodwill of an absentee white ward boss. They did not get schools that educated their kids. On the contrary, under Mr. Daley the Chicago schools became among the worst and most segregated in America.

After Mr. Daley's death his successors proved inept even at maintaining his system for pacifying blacks. Black anger helped elect Jane Byrne. In 1982 Mrs. Byrne refused even to let black politicians run the largely black public housing units. Black anger nominated Mr. Washington.

This is a city where anything you want—a job, a contract, a trash can for your home, books for your school, a cop to protect your business—depends on who you know in City Hall. When whites say Mr. Washington's election would mean the blacks will "get it all," they are acknowledging their guilty understanding that blacks got next to nothing in the past. They cannot believe that the dispossessed will be more generous than their longtime masters.

Like other areas that retained a colonial-style government far too long, Chicago has awakened to the possibility of revolution. And it is tearing the city apart.

The Washington Post.

## Letter: Mr. Baines, Hélène and Jacques

From Hélène Schaffler-Mason in Paris

A GIRL friend, Marie-Thérèse, was working her way through interpreting school as a bilingual secretary in an American law firm on the Place Vendôme in Paris. Needing a month off to prepare for her exams, Marié asked me if I would replace her. I was free-lancing at the time, so the prospect of a solid month's work was attractive.

I went around to the address and found myself in a poky, two-story law office, where I was interviewed by a Mr. Baines, junior partner.

He agreed to take me on, and the salary was more than generous. All in all I was feeling euphoric as I toured the luxurious offices in his wake—until we reached an office where a young woman was working and my escort's mind apparently went blank when he wanted to introduce me. I supplied my name.

"Oh, see here, that will never do," he said with a laugh. "One of you is going to have to change names. Think of the confusion with two Hélènes in the place."

Why confusion, I wondered? After all, she was *Mademoiselle Hélène Monfort*, while I was

*Madame Hélène Schaffler*. Although I was not immediately conscious of the real reason for my change of mood, it was at precisely that moment that all of the pleasantness, all of the anticipation drained from the afternoon.

In due time I was escorted to my future office on the upper floor and told that if I needed anything I had only to ring for the office boy.

Left alone, I wistfully approached my first electric typewriter. Discovering that the crating tape was spent, I took a look at the telephone list on the wall.

And received a sledgehammer blow right between the eyes. There were 16 names on that list, and I didn't need an instruction manual to get the picture. The men in the establishment were listed first: Mr. Jonathan Wickford, Mr. Archibald Faversham, Mr. Robert Baines, Mr. Jean-Claude de Bertheuil, Mr. Thomas Blake, Mr. Phil Chandler, Mr. Lucien Morin. Then came the women, who appeared merely as Claire, Edwige, Hélène, Julie, Marié, Martine, Olivia and Suzanne. Without "Ma-

dame" or "Mademoiselle," and without a family name.

Some of them, I had seen, were mature women, perhaps mothers or even grandmothers. English Olivia, I had been told by Marié, had a doctor's degree in Egyptology, spoke classical Arabic perfectly and was the wife of an Arab cultural attaché in Paris. Marié held a master's degree in sociology and had written a book on Corsican folkways. In addition to her native French, Martine was fluent in English, Spanish, Dutch and German. Such educational and cultural acquisitions could rival in interest with law.

Oh, I almost forgot! At the bottom was a male first name, stark, alone: Jacques. I deduced that he was the office boy. And since I needed Jacques, I dialed his extension and asked if he could come up.

The office "boy" turned out to be at least 65, beyond a doubt the oldest man in the place. Grateful to me for the possibility, I resolutely addressed him as *Monsieur*.

My initial daze having worn off, adrenalin was rampaging through

my system. I mulled things over as I filled a page with "The quick brown fox..." and came to the conclusion that I could not, I would not stand for it. So I dialed the number of *Mademoiselle X* (Léa, Julie) and asked her if Bob (Mr. Baines) would consent to see me immediately.

I explained to Bob that I had no illusion about the august firm of Wickford and Faversham. Attorneys at Law, changing its ways to assuage my feelings, so I had come to say farewell. Because of the telephone list and all it implied.

It was Bob's turn to receive a shock. I held out my hand and he seized it in both of his, squeezing it fervently for a long moment. His eyes brimmed over with compassion, like someone expressing sympathy to the bereaved at a funeral.

Not that I have the slightest objection, really, to being called by my first name—*if* everybody around me is as well.

Otherwise, call me Madame. P.S.: In this true story all names have been changed except mine.

Letters to the Editor, Page 5.

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# Herald Tribune BUSINESS/FINANCE

MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1983

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## EUROBONDS

By CARL GEWIRTZ

### Market Marks Time Waiting For Decline in Interest Rates

PARIS — With the cost of overnight money in New York soaring to 10 1/2 percent, the Eurobond market closed early for the spring holiday last week trusting that the Easter bunny would stamp interest rates lower.

The sharp rise in the key federal funds rate in New York, from the 8 1/2 percent prevailing earlier, was widely attributed to end-quarter tensions and bankers were confidently predicting that short-term rates would now be free to ease and that the bond market would come back to life.

Awaiting this event, the market did little but mark time last week with only two new dollar issues — both swaps — announced.

Both issues bore what looked like low coupons of 10 1/2 percent. But if the terms were unappealing, the names of the issuers were not. Fed up with the flood of bank paper and hungry for high-grade corporate paper, investors rushed to buy the \$50 million of eight-year bonds offered by BMW — its first ever Eurodollar bond — as well as the \$50-million, seven-year bonds of Gasunie, which was also making its debut.

The BMW issue, a swap into Swiss francs, ended the week quoted at 99 1/2, compared to the subscription price of par. Gasunie, in which Exxon and Shell share a half ownership with the Dutch government, was quoted at 99 1/2 after being offered at par.

The Gasunie issue was an interest-rate swap and talk in the market put its cost of floating-rate money at some 1/2 point below the London interbank offered rate.

The market's apparent indifference to the prospect was taken as indication of how hungry investors are for high-grade corporate bonds. Also, bankers noted, the issues were small compared to the near standard \$100 million that most borrowers seek these days.

"There is investor appetite out there," one banker rhapsodized, "even at prices competitive with New York." He estimated that BMW and Gasunie paid slightly less — by about some 10 basis points — than U.S. government paper was fetching in the New York market.

Assured of investors' interest, the only question that bankers have is whether many corporate borrowers of such high quality are ready to tap the market. Most companies are said to be holding back, waiting to offer bonds when rates fall lower.

Meanwhile, the market is bracing for a new flood of bank paper. A number of Australian banks are reported to be in the wings and a \$100-million, 10-year bond issue for Fuji Bank is also imminent. A number of other Japanese banks are also reported to be preparing issues.

In the Deutsche mark sector, the World Bank floated \$300 million of 10-year bonds at par bearing a coupon of 7 1/2 percent. The paper was quoted on a when-issued basis at a slim discount of 1/4 point.

By contrast, the Inter-American Development Bank, which investors fear must be sitting on a lot of risky paper, placed its \$200 million DM of 10-year, 7 1/2 percent bonds at 98 1/2, a yield of 7.83 percent. But the paper was trading at 98 1/4 for a yield of 8 percent.

Renfe, the Spanish railway, is currently offering 100 million DM of eight-year bonds at par bearing a coupon of 8 1/4 percent. This was quoted on a when issued basis at 98 1/4 for a yield of 8.47 percent.

A small \$50-million DM private placement was made for Takagin, a small Japanese bank. Its eight-year bonds were priced at par bearing a coupon of 7 1/4 percent.

This week will see Quebec offering 200 million DM and Kabota 100 million DM.

International Herald Tribune



Joseph V. Vittoria: His defection to Avis brings a lawsuit from Hertz.

## Hertz, Avis Feud Over Man

By Leslie Wayne

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It is a tale of corporate intrigue that makes Dallas's Ewing Oil Co. look tame. The allegations include stolen corporate documents, broken employment contracts and the secretive hiring of employees.

In the already combative rental car business, a recent \$25 million lawsuit — the Hertz Corp. v. Avis Inc. — reflects the bitter feelings surrounding the actions of one man: Joseph V. Vittoria, a former president of Hertz who last month became president of Avis.

Mr. Vittoria, 47, terms the lawsuit "ridiculous," and claims it is an attempt by his former employer to get back at Avis and at him.

"We have cut into Hertz's market share and somewhere, somewhere this lawsuit fits in," said Mr. Vittoria, who became the third president of Avis in three years, and who stepped in as excess capacity and a recession have caused an industrywide slump.

This is the latest turn in the convoluted career of Mr. Vittoria, a Yale University and Columbia Business School graduate who has moved back and forth between Hertz and Avis for the last 22 years.

He started his career in 1961 at Hertz as a car rental trainee before being transferred to Hertz's Italian operations.

He resigned in 1963, because of differences with Hertz's general manager in Italy and, in late 1964, joined Avis as general manager for Europe.

A decade later, in 1974, Vittoria says, he was "technically fired" by Avis from that post, although he was rescued by Winston V. Morrow Jr., who was then president of Avis. Soon after Mr. Morrow left Avis in 1976, Mr. Vittoria moved to Hertz, and 35 Avis employees followed him. At Hertz, Mr. Vittoria rose to become president and chief executive before being demoted twice and finally fleeing, in early 1982, back to Avis.

Mr. Vittoria remains open and even humorous about his career. "I would have been happy to stay at one place, but it appears I wasn't wanted," he said.

The American-born son of a Naples banker, Mr. Vittoria grew up on the North Shore of Long Island, seven miles (11 kilometers) from his office at Avis' headquarters in Garden City. He took his first job with Hertz as a way of combining a desire to live in Italy with an itch to join a growth industry.

In the late 1960s, Mr. Vittoria, with his Italian bride, had just settled in London, where he had been named general manager for Avis' European operations. Growth was so fast that by 1973, Mr. Vittoria claims, Avis's European revenues exceeded those from its domestic operations.

In 1973, Mr. Vittoria was asked to leave by his boss, Colin M. Marshall, then an Avis executive vice president and now chief executive of British Airways.

"Marshall saw me as a rival," Mr. Vittoria said. (Continued on Page 9)

## Reagan Orders Increase In Motorcycle Tariffs

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has ordered a tenfold increase in tariffs on heavy-duty motorcycles, which are imported largely from Japan. It was the strongest protectionist action by any president in recent years to help an industry threatened by imports.

Mr. Reagan's move Friday, following the unanimous recommendation of his trade advisers, was also exceptional in its purpose of aiding a single U.S. company, Harley-Davidson of Milwaukee, the sole surviving American maker of motorcycles.

"We're delighted," said Vaughn L. Beale, company chairman, in a telephone conversation from the Harley-Davidson Motor Co.'s headquarters. "It will give us time that we might otherwise not have had to make manufacturing improvements and bring out new products."

But it brought angry reaction from the Japanese, whose companies dominate the market here.

Hiroshi Ota, counselor for public affairs at the Japanese Embassy here, said Japan was weighing an action against the United States before the 88-nation General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in Geneva. The move would seek compensation because of alleged violations of the international trade charter.

Mr. Reagan's order, which was signed in Santa Barbara, California, was taken under the so-called escape clause of the trade law authorizing help for industries severely hurt by import penetration.

It followed a recommendation by the U.S. International Trade Commission, which found in January, after lengthy hearings, that Harley-Davidson had been badly hurt by imports from four Japanese companies — Honda, Kawasaki, Suzuki and Yamaha.

Harley-Davidson now makes only the larger, more expensive motorcycles, with engine displacements of more than 1,000 cubic centimeters. But according to testimony given to the International Trade Commission, it is hoping to get back into the 750-cc range, now dominated by the Japanese makers.

Some motorcycle specialists said

the president was penalizing not only the Japanese, but U.S. motorcycle buyers, who will have to pay higher prices.

But market analysts said that because of heavy backlogs of unsold motorcycles and excessive discounting, it was unlikely that prices would rise much in the current selling season.

The International Trade Commission specialists predicted that prices would rise about 10 percent in the first year of the five-year period for tariff relief the president ordered Friday — and another 12.5 percent in the second year.

The current tariff on motorcycles is 4.4 percent. This will rise by 45 percentage points to 49.4 percent, beginning this year. The rate will be scaled back to 39.4 percent next year; to 24.4 percent in 1985; to 19.4 percent in 1986 and to 14.4 percent in 1987. After 1987, the tariff returns to 4.4 percent.

The order, however, permits

5,000 motorcycles to come in without duty increases from West Germany in the first year, rising to 6,000, 7,000, 8,500 and 10,000 in the four subsequent years. This is designed to help the BMW Co., which manufactures in West Berlin. It shipped 2,600 motorcycles here last year.

To exempt from the higher duties motorcycles made by Triumph in Britain and Ducati in Italy, up to 4,000 units from these countries were permitted to come in at the old rate. This figure would increase by 1,000 units yearly for five years.

William E. Brock said that Japan would be permitted to bring in 6,000 units, at the old duty, 1,000 units annually, at the old duty.

The reason for these moves is that trade rules require that any barriers be imposed on a non-discriminatory basis.

## Poll Says Economy Of U.S. Still Rising

By Kenneth J. Gilpin

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. economy expanded for the third consecutive month in March, according to a survey of the nation's purchasing managers, as those surveyed said that production and new orders were up strongly.

The signals were not uniformly positive, however, as a seasonally adjusted composite index made up of five components from the purchasing managers' survey — new orders, production, employment, vendor performance and inventory — fell from February levels.

Forty-three percent of those reporting said that production levels rose last month. And new orders, which have been improving steadily since the beginning of the year, rose sharply, to 48 percent of those polled. That is the highest since May 1977, Charles T. Haffey, chairman of the purchasing managers business survey committee, said.

Since new orders generally lead to further increases in output by a month or two, the rise sug-

gests continued production growth. Aside from the rise in new orders, the survey, which is based on replies from 250 industrial companies, contained additional evidence that the economy is recovering.

Inventory liquidation continued last month, but the rate of decline

Optimism, and three major fears, about U.S. economy, Page 11.

was the smallest in the last 18 months. The number of companies reporting lower employment was the smallest since June 1981. And more than half of those surveyed said they felt optimistic about the course of the economy over the next 12 months. Last November, only 25 percent were optimistic about the economy's prospects.

The bad news was reflected in a decline in the organization's composite index, which dipped to 54.7 percent last month from 56.6 percent in February. In spite of the drop, the index is still above 50 percent, the level that the association says indicates that the economy is in an expanding phase.

## Paine, Webber Fined Over Bogus Lawyer

By Tamar Lewin

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis Inc. has been fined \$1,000 and cited for contempt of court because the vice president in charge of the firm's litigation department — a law school graduate who failed the bar examination in 1969 and never took it again — falsely held himself out as a lawyer.

At a pretrial deposition in a suit involving a former employee's claim against the firm, the Paine, Webber vice president, Timothy E. Longworth, testified that he was a member of the bar.

The testimony was reported in The National Law Journal, U.S. District Judge Richard R. Berman of Los Angeles, who heard the case, imposed the fine and the contempt citation last month, and also ordered Paine, Webber to notify counsel in all pending litigation begun since 1979 that Mr. Longworth was not a lawyer.

Sam Scott Miller, the general counsel of Paine, Webber, said Mr. Longworth was being moved to another department, although he

would remain a vice president of the firm.

"We were upset and concerned when this happened," Mr. Miller said. "It was unfortunate that he held himself out as a lawyer, but I like to think it was an isolated incident. Frankly, I think it was temporary insanity. We have brought in someone else to take over his duties, but he was too key in the department, in knowing where all the pieces of paper were, for us to move him out right away."

In the case in which he held himself out as a lawyer, Mr. Longworth had conducted an internal investigation of the former employee's claim, and Paine, Webber's lawyers invoked the attorney-client privilege and a rule protecting lawyers' work product to withhold the evidence developed during that investigation.

Mr. Longworth testified that he was a member of the Michigan bar during an August deposition taken at Paine, Webber's New York headquarters. According to The Law Journal, Mr. Johnson discovered the lie the next day by calling the Michigan bar.

## IMF Sets Deadline for Aid

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Member governments of the International Monetary Fund, including the United States, have approved a Nov. 30 deadline for the governments to furnish \$31 billion for help to countries in financial trouble.

The U.S. share, about \$8.4 billion, needs the approval of Congress. Reagan administration officials have urged Congress to act, but there is strong feeling among

members that they should only do so if they can also make stiffer rules to prevent loans by banks that countries will have trouble repaying.

A fund spokesman said Friday that the required 85 percent approval had been reached in votes received by cable from the 146 member governments.

He declined to say how the governments voted, but since the U.S. share is 19.52 percent, its vote must have been included as affirmative.

## Push On to Clean Up Haitian Finances

By Edward Cody

Washington Post Service

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — Pressured by a need for cash from abroad, President Jean-Claude Duvalier has launched a controversial campaign to clean up the jumbled and often corrupt finances of Haiti.

The effort, encouraged by the United States and other aid donors, is being watched carefully as a condition that will help determine how much further assistance will be given to the struggling economy.

Mr. Duvalier and his father, the late Francois Duvalier, have run this small island nation like a family business for the past 25 years. But that could all change if the new program is carried out as planned.

"All the clutter hasn't been entirely cleaned up, but the principle has been accepted," said an economist closely monitoring the reforms.

One little sign of change is that Haiti's ambassadors stationed around the world for the first time are receiving paychecks from the Foreign Ministry budget. The procedure, which is standard in most countries, marks a departure for Haiti, where unbudgeted funds flowing through the presidential palace in unknown quantities traditionally have been the source of diplomatic salaries.

Getting government revenues and expenditures into a budget — "fiscalization," they call it here — is a major goal of the reforms.

As late as 1978, the U.S. Library of Congress had estimated that up to half the government's income moved through unbudgeted bank accounts that made it impossible to know where the money came from or where it went.

One government body, the Rigide du Tabac et des Aliments, used to raise taxes on 51 consumer items, ranging from tobacco to cement without accounting for how much money was raised, how it was spent or by whom.

As part of the reforms, the agency's operations have been put into Haiti's national budget for the past two years. In addition, many of the taxes it processed have entered the regular Finance Ministry budget.

"You have a genuine government budget here now," a qualified foreign observer said.

The reform campaign received public endorsement from Mr. Duvalier in an August 1981 speech in which he pledged compliance with demands by the International Monetary Fund. The program, a condition for a \$40-million standby credit from the IMF to meet balance-of-payments problems, has begun to take effect in recent months.

But large portions of the \$200-million government operating budget still flow into Mr. Duvalier's



Haitian officials and diplomats indicated in a number of conversations that the reforms depend heavily on Mr. Duvalier's continued support for them. With his absolute power to set the tone of government here, a slump in his enthusiasm could halt the campaign in its tracks, they said, endangering the IMF payments and raising doubts about aid from other donors.

In July fears rose that this might happen when Mr. Duvalier fired Finance Minister Marc Bazin after only five months in office. Mr. Bazin had shaken Haiti's business and government elite by proclaiming that he was going to end corruption and force payment of taxes.

Foreign Minister Jean-Robert Etienne said Mr. Bazin's successor, Finance Minister Frantz Merceron, was dispatched to Washington to reassure IMF and U.S. officials that the reforms were continuing. Doubts remained, however, and

the Foreign Affairs Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives proposed that \$10 million earmarked for Haiti under President Ronald Reagan's Caribbean Basin Initiative be tied to an IMF endorsement that the program actually was still being followed.

Haitian and diplomatic sources here say now that Mr. Bazin's removal stemmed from Mr. Duvalier's irritation with the minister's sudden prominence and at growing talk about his potential for leadership.

Mr. Merceron, armed with an open letter from Mr. Duvalier endorsing efforts to continue the campaign, has pushed ahead with Mr. Bazin's program, lowering the volume of pronouncements but retaining firm, Haitian and foreign sources report.

Now the IMF has prepared a memorandum praising Mr. Merceron and Mr. Duvalier for their determination, reliable sources say.

## Venezuela Drafts New Program To Confront Economic Problems

New York Times Service

CARACAS — The Venezuelan government, facing serious financial problems caused by a decline in oil revenues, has drafted an "economic adjustment program" aimed at stabilizing the country's foreign-currency reserves, controlling inflation and reducing imports and public-sector spending.

In addition, government officials have been meeting in New York City with major international banks to obtain refinancing for \$10 billion in foreign debt that must be paid this year. The Venezuelans, led by Finance Minister Arturo Sosa Jr., were understood to have proposed stretching out the payments over 10 years.

In recent months, the administration of President Luis Herrera Campins has felt increasing pressure from declining oil revenues, its prime source of income, and from rapidly diminishing foreign-currency reserves, which fell by \$11.2 billion last year.

On Feb. 25, the government reacted by ordering the establishment of exchange controls and a three-tiered exchange-rate system for Venezuela's currency, the bolivar. Before that, the bolivar had been worth 23 cents in U.S. currency and was one of the world's most stable currencies.

During interviews in the last few days, the government's two chief economic policy makers, Mr. Sosa and Maritza Laguerre, minister of planning, discussed the outlines of

their "economic adjustment program."

Under the program, imports, which totaled \$15.4 billion last year, would be reduced by \$4 billion in 1983 through bans on a wide range of imported items, strict government controls on imports of other goods and limitations on the sale of foreign currency used to pay for imports.

Food, medicine and other imports defined as "essential" by the government would be allowed to enter the country under a preferential exchange rate of 4.3 bolivars to the dollar, the officials said, while other imports would cost at least 50 percent more in local currency.

The officials also said the government planned to reduce spending by at least 11 percent this year, eliminating some major projects and spreading out the completion of others.

The current three-tier exchange-rate system will remain in effect indefinitely, the officials said. The government's goal is to stabilize currency outflows and maintain its foreign reserves at the present level of \$8 billion to \$9 billion.

The government plans to keep inflation at around 15 percent in 1983 by applying price controls on mass-consumption goods, especially on food and certain types of clothing. The cost of living index for Caracas rose by 7.7 percent last year.

During the last few months, a number of government agencies

have had trouble meeting payment schedules on foreign loans, and foreign bankers in Caracas believe that Venezuela will be forced to reschedule both its public- and private-sector foreign debt.

The state's foreign debt is estimated at \$26 billion. No one is sure how much private companies in Venezuela owe overseas banks, but financial sources say the total may be as high as \$8 billion.

Venezuela is one of several Latin American countries that has encountered debt-financing problems since Mexico suffered a liquidity crisis last August.

A team from the International Monetary Fund has visited Caracas to assess the economy's problems. However, Venezuela has not so far formally requested assistance from the fund.

Venezuela gave a detailed presentation of its economic prospects to 12 creditor banks in New York last Thursday, banking sources said.

The government's goal is to stabilize currency outflows and maintain its foreign reserves at the present level of \$8 billion to \$9 billion.

The government plans to keep inflation at around 15 percent in 1983 by applying price controls on mass-consumption goods, especially on food and certain types of clothing. The cost of living index for Caracas rose by 7.7 percent last year.

During the last few months, a number of government agencies



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Gold Options (quote in \$/oz.)

Month	May	Aug.	Nov.
40	10.25-10.30	10.25-10.30	10.25-10.30
50	10.25-10.30	10.25-10.30	10.25-10.30
60	10.25-10.30	10.25-10.30	10.25-10.30
70	10.25-10.30	10.25-10.30	10.25-10.30

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Asset	Security	Blr/ Cov	Issue Pr.	Mid Pr.	Yield
dm 72	Bank Canada Finance 1970-1980	F	100	100 1/4	7%
dm 180	Austrian Capital Bk 1970-1980	F	92 3/4	92 3/4	7%
dm 150	Exxon 1970-1990	F	140	100 1/2	6%
dm 200	Alachua Finance 1970-1980	F	94 1/4	97 1/2	8 1/2
dm 180	Honeywell 1887 Bk 1970-1980	F	100	97 3/4	11 1/2
dm 180	Harvard 1970-1980	F	90	96	7 1/2
975	Enb-E. & W. Energy Corp 1970-1980	F	99 1/4	96 3/4	11 1/2
975	Wachovia National Bank 1970-1980	F	100	101 1/4	11 1/2
1200	Bank of 1991, Inc. 1970-1980	F	92 5/8	93 3/4	11 1/2
1000	Lamp 70-1980 Ck 1970-1980	F	98 3/4	98 3/4	11 1/2
950	Bank of New England 1970-1980	F	100	25	11 1/2
1000	Nichols Mortg 1970-1980	C	100	97 1/2	7 1/2
dm 108	Raymond Ind. De. Pkgs 1970-1980	F	100	25 1/4	12 1/2
1000	Commerce Bank 1970-1980	F	100	80	7 1/2
dm 200	Adams Development Bank 1970-1980	F	97	97 1/2	8 1/2
975	Inter-American Dev Bk 1970-1980	F	100	96	11 1/2
548	Hindal Zinc 1970-1980	F	100	96 1/4	12 1/2
1172	1970-1980	F	96	96	11 1/2
1000	1970-1980 Over 1970-1980	F	96	96	11 1/2
1200	1970-1980 1970-1980	F	94 1/2	97 1/2	8 1/2
1200	1970-1980 1970-1980	F	91 1/2	97	10 1/2
980	1970-1980 1970-1980	F	94 1/2	97	12 1/2
1200	1970-1980 1970-1980	C	100	96	7 1/2
1000	1970-1980 1970-1980	F	94	102 1/2	11 1/2
9125	1970-1980 1970-1980	F	188	97	12 1/2
9725	1970-1980 1970-1980	F	100	97 1/4	11 1/2
1125	1970-1980 1970-1980	F	92 3/4	94 1/4	11 1/2
1000	1970-1980 1970-1980	F	100	100	12 1/2
1150	1970-1980 1970-1980	F	100	100	10 1/2
1100	1970-1980 1970-1980	F	92 3/4	99 1/4	10 1/2
1100	1970-1980 1970-1980	F	100	100	10 1/2

Ann	Security	%	Change	Price	Yield	Life
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Anal	Security	Middle Price	Yr Am Lm	Yr Am Lm		
525	GREECE Public Power Corp.	8 1/4	89 Dec	25	8.9	9
140	Amper Inc	6	89 Aug	71	86 1/4	72
141	Amper Corp	6	89 Aug	71	86 1/4	72
142	O.S.A.	8 1/4	89 Jun	88	112 1/2	113
143	O.S.A.	8 1/4	89 Jun	88	112 1/2	113
144	Emath	6 1/2	89 May	77	102 1/2	103
145	Emath	6 1/2	89 May	77	102 1/2	103
146	Emath	6 1/2	89 May	77	102 1/2	103
147	Emath	6 1/2	89 May	77	102 1/2	103
148	Emath	6 1/2	89 May	77	102 1/2	103
149	Emath	6 1/2	89 May	77	102 1/2	103
150	Emath	6 1/2	89 May	77	102 1/2	103
151	Emath	6 1/2	89 May	77	102 1/2	103
152	Emath	6 1/2	89 May	77	102 1/2	103
153	Emath	6 1/2	89 May	77	102 1/2	103
154	Emath	6 1/2	89 May	77	102 1/2	103
155	Emath	6 1/2	89 May	77	102 1/2	103
156	Emath	6 1/2	89 May	77	102 1/2	103
157	Emath	6 1/2	89 May	77	102 1/2	103
158	Emath	6 1/2	89 May	77	102 1/2	103
159	Emath	6 1/2	89 May	77	102 1/2	103
160	Emath	6 1/2	89 May	77	102 1/2	103
161	Emath	6 1/2	89 May	77	102 1/2	103
162	Emath	6 1/2	89 May	77	102 1/2	103
163	Emath	6 1/2	89 May	77	102 1/2	103
164	Emath	6 1/2	89 May	77	102 1/2	103
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169	Emath	6 1/2	89 May	77	102 1/2	103
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171	Emath	6 1/2	89 May	77	102 1/2	103
172	Emath	6 1/2	89 May	77	102 1/2	103
173	Emath	6 1/2	89 May	77	102 1/2	103
174	Emath	6 1/2	89 May	77	102 1/2	103
175	Emath	6 1/2	89 May	77	102 1/2	103
176	Emath	6 1/2	89 May	77	102 1/2	103
177	Emath	6 1/2	89 May	77	102 1/2	103
178	Emath	6 1/2	89 May	77	102 1/2	103
179	Emath	6 1/2	89 May	77	102 1/2	103
180	Emath	6 1/2	89 May	77	102 1/2	103
181	Emath	6 1/2	89 May	77	102 1/2	103
182	Emath	6 1/2	89 May	77	102 1/2	103
183	Emath	6 1/2	89 May	77	102 1/2	103
184	Emath	6 1/2	89 May	77	102 1/2	103
185	Emath	6 1/2	89 May	77	102 1/2	103
186	Emath	6 1/2	89 May	77	102 1/2	103
187	Emath	6 1/2	89 May	77	102 1/2	103
188	Emath	6 1/2	89 May	77	102 1/2	103
189	Emath	6 1/2	89 May	77	102 1/2	103
190	Emath	6 1/2	89 May	77	102 1/2	103
191	Emath	6 1/2	89 May	77	102 1/2	103
192	Emath	6 1/2	89 May	77	102 1/2	103
193	Emath	6 1/2	89 May	77	102 1/2	103
194	Emath	6 1/2	89 May	77	102 1/2	103
195	Emath	6 1/2	89 May	77	102 1/2	103
196	Emath	6 1/2	89 May	77	102 1/2	103
197	Emath	6 1/2	89 May	77	102 1/2	103
198	Emath	6 1/2	89 May	77	102 1/2	103
199	Emath	6 1/2	89 May	77	102 1/2	103
200	Emath	6 1/2	89 May	77	102 1/2	103

HIGHEST YIELDS - to Average Life Below 5 Years									
126	Primer	3 1/2	%	Jul	1972	18.29	25.00		
127	Wm. F. Young	3 1/2	%	Jul	1972	18.29	25.00		
128	Wm. F. Young	3 1/2	%	Jul	1972	18.29	25.00		
129	Wm. F. Young	3 1/2	%	Jul	1972	18.29	25.00		
130	Wm. F. Young	3 1/2	%	Jul	1972	18.29	25.00		
131	Wm. F. Young	3 1/2	%	Jul	1972	18.29	25.00		
132	Wm. F. Young	3 1/2	%	Jul	1972	18.29	25.00		
133	Wm. F. Young	3 1/2	%	Jul	1972	18.29	25.00		
134	Wm. F. Young	3 1/2	%	Jul	1972	18.29	25.00		
135	Wm. F. Young	3 1/2	%	Jul	1972	18.29	25.00		
136	Wm. F. Young	3 1/2	%	Jul	1972	18.29	25.00		
137	Wm. F. Young	3 1/2	%	Jul	1972	18.29	25.00		
138	Wm. F. Young	3 1/2	%	Jul	1972	18.29	25.00		
139	Wm. F. Young	3 1/2	%	Jul	1972	18.29	25.00		
140	Wm. F. Young	3 1/2	%	Jul	1972	18.29	25.00		
141	Wm. F. Young	3 1/2	%	Jul	1972	18.29	25.00		
142	Wm. F. Young	3 1/2	%	Jul	1972	18.29	25.00		
143	Wm. F. Young	3 1/2	%	Jul	1972	18.29	25.00		
144	Wm. F. Young	3 1/2	%	Jul	1972	18.29	25.00		
145	Wm. F. Young	3 1/2	%	Jul	1972	18.29	25.00		
146	Wm. F. Young	3 1/2	%	Jul	1972	18.29	25.00		
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242	Wm. F. Young	3 1/2	%	Jul	1972	18.29	25.00		
243	Wm. F. Young	3 1/2	%	Jul	1972	18.29	25.00		
244	Wm. F. Young	3 1/2	%	Jul	1972	18.29	25.00		
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273	Wm. F. Young	3 1/2	%	Jul	1972	18.29	25.00		
274	Wm. F. Young	3 1/2	%	Jul	1972	18.29	25.00		
275	Wm. F. Young	3 1/2	%	Jul	1972	18.29	25.00		
276	Wm. F. Young	3 1/2	%	Jul	1972	18.29	25.00		
277	Wm. F. Young	3 1/2	%	Jul	1972	18.29	25.00		
278	Wm. F. Young	3 1/2	%	Jul	1				

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122	Grand Metropolitan	2 1/2	Dec	122	122
123	Griffiths & Co.	2 1/2	Dec	123	123
124	Gulf International	2 1/2	Dec	124	124
125	Hammermill Corp.	2 1/2	Dec	125	125
126	Hampshire Resources	2 1/2	Dec	126	126
127	Hartford Financial	2 1/2	Dec	127	127
128	Hawthorne Group	2 1/2	Dec	128	128
129	Hill Country	2 1/2	Dec	129	129
130	Hill Country	2 1/2	Dec	130	130
131	Hill Country	2 1/2	Dec	131	131
132	Hill Country	2 1/2	Dec	132	132
133	Hill Country	2 1/2	Dec	133	133
134	Hill Country	2 1/2	Dec	134	134
135	Hill Country	2 1/2	Dec	135	135
136	Hill Country	2 1/2	Dec	136	136
137	Hill Country	2 1/2	Dec	137	137
138	Hill Country	2 1/2	Dec	138	138
139	Hill Country	2 1/2	Dec	139	139
140	Hill Country	2 1/2	Dec	140	140
141	Hill Country	2 1/2	Dec	141	141
142	Hill Country	2 1/2	Dec	142	142
143	Hill Country	2 1/2	Dec	143	143
144	Hill Country	2 1/2	Dec	144	144
145	Hill Country	2 1/2	Dec	145	145
146	Hill Country	2 1/2	Dec	146	146
147	Hill Country	2 1/2	Dec	147	147
148	Hill Country	2 1/2	Dec	148	148
149	Hill Country	2 1/2	Dec	149	149
150	Hill Country	2 1/2	Dec	150	150
151	Hill Country	2 1/2	Dec	151	151
152	Hill Country	2 1/2	Dec	152	152
153	Hill Country	2 1/2	Dec	153	153
154	Hill Country	2 1/2	Dec	154	154
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197	Hill Country	2 1/2	Dec	197	197
198	Hill Country	2 1/2	Dec	198	198
199	Hill Country	2 1/2	Dec	199	199
200	Hill Country	2 1			

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# International Bond Prices — Week of March 30

Provided by White Weld Securities, London, Tel.: 623 1277; a Division of Financiere Credit Suisse - First Boston

Asset	Security	Yield	Price	Life	Yield	Price	Life
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102
103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103
104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104
105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105
106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106
107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107
108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108
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114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114
115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115
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117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117
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119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119
120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121
122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122
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124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
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128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128
129	129	129	129	129	129	129	129
130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130
131	131	131	131	131	131	131	131
132	132	132	132	132	132	132	132
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134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134
135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135
136	136	136	136	136	136	136	136
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138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138
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140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140
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142	142	142	142	142	142	142	142
143	143	143	143	143	143	143	143
144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144
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## NEW EUROBOND ISSUES

Borrower	Amount (millions)	Maturity	Coupon %	Price	Yield At Offer	Terms
SAVA, Czech Enterprise	500	1992	10%	100	10%	Noncallable
Nederlandsche Gasunie	500	1990	10%	100	10%	Noncallable
IADB	200	1993	7 1/4	99 1/2	7.83	Noncallable
RENFE	100	1991	8 1/4	100	8 1/4	Noncallable
Tokugan Int'l	300	1991	7 1/4	100	7 1/4	Noncallable
World Bank	300	1993	7 1/4	100	7 1/4	Noncallable
French National	250	1992	7 1/4	100	7 1/4	Noncallable

## Firm Sets Big Stock Offering

**New York Times Service**  
NEW YORK — In one of the largest initial public offerings ever, to be made this week, Allen E. Paulson, who started out as a mechanic for Trans World Airlines after World War II and eventually built Gulfstream Aerospace Corp., stands to make a lot of money.

The company will offer a total of seven million shares to the public this week, which if sold in the expected range from \$17 to \$20 a share, could raise \$119 to \$140 million.

Of the seven million shares, Mr. Paulson, who is chairman, president and chief executive officer of Gulfstream, will sell 3,279,450 shares himself, which could net him from \$65.6 million to \$55.8 million.

Most of the rest of the money would go as working capital to the company, which makes and develops corporate planes.

Sources familiar with the company said that Mr. Paulson, who is 60 years old and who started out selling spare parts to the airlines after the war and began to make his fortune in selling planes, was expected to use some of the money to pay off debts for stock that he bought in the past.

Even after having sold his shares, however, Mr. Paulson would still hold 25,653,745 shares, or 76.5 percent of the shares outstanding. These could be worth over a half a billion dollars if they are sold on the high \$20 bid. The shares will appear on the New York Stock Exchange as the symbol GA.

Analysts believe that the initial offering is the biggest since the Ford Foundation offered 10.2 million shares of the Ford Motor Company to the public in 1955.

Unlike Ford, which had long been in business, Gulfstream is a neophyte, being incorporated in May 1980.

## Continued High Rates, Drop In Lending Worry Analysts

By Carl Gewirtz  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — As economic analysts prepare their first-quarter statistics on developments in the Eurozone, two disturbing trends stand out to hamper the analysis: the volume of loan syndications, excluding forced reschedulings, is down substantially from a year ago and interest rates remain distressingly high.

The drop in lending, monetary officials repeatedly warn, risks starving ailing borrowers of the cash that they need to keep going while the stubbornly high interest rates turn the existing debt problem into a crushing burden.

There are a number of theories on why dollar interest rates remain so high — particularly "real" rates, the residue of the nominal rate of interest less the rate of inflation. Real dollar interest rates currently are estimated at 7 percent, up from 6.6 percent at end-1982, 5.5 percent at end-1981 and 0.4 percent at end-1980.

The explanations range from a tightening of policy by a Federal Reserve Board worried about an excessive growth of the domestic U.S. money supply to "seasonal" aberrations related to end-quarter bookkeeping operations by U.S. companies and end-fiscal-year operations of the Japanese.

If these temporary factors are the cause, then the pressure on rates should abate in coming weeks. But the worry is that the cause may be more fundamental and not dissipate so easily.

"I suspect there is a huge technical short position in the dollar," said Arnold Simkin, London-based economist for Merrill Lynch. He said this position was putting upward pressure on the dollar in foreign-exchange markets and, ultimately, on dollar interest rates.

The focus of his concern is the non-dollar-based banks that have been active participants in the syndicated-loan market. Many of these institutions neither had nor

have a natural base of dollar deposits that could be used to finance their loans. The dollars that they lent were dollars that they borrowed in the interbank market.

But in many cases today, the dollars lent are not earning the interest income needed to pay for the cost of the dollars borrowed.

Countries that have rescheduled their debt insist that they are current on paying interest and are only postponing the repayment of principal. But in reality, banks are forced to lend the borrowers the money that they need to meet their interest payments. This ledger may produce very neat balance sheets and satisfy bank inspectors. Troubled loans on which interest is being kept current do not run afoul of auditors.

But it does nothing for the cash-flow position of banks that suddenly do not have the anticipated income needed to pay their own expenses. These banks either have to bid for more dollars in the Eurozone's interbank market, putting upward pressure on interest rates, or borrow money in their home market and sell those funds to buy dollars — putting upward pressure on the exchange rate.

Further complicating the situation are worries about the liquidity of the interbank market. Since early last year, the Swiss have sharply reduced the flow of funds that they channel into the market. OPEC countries, once major suppliers of dollar deposits, are with the exception of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, themselves now running a deficit, and are running down deposits and increasing requests for loans.

Some experts suggest that even Saudi Arabia, which has been a major purchaser of U.S. government securities, may be feeling the pinch. The suggestion is that while Saudi Arabia continues to roll over maturing U.S. investments, it may no longer be pumping new money

into the U.S. market. If true, that also could affect the level of interest rates as Washington needs to finance a record budget deficit this year.

All of this spells continued upward pressure on dollar interest rates and continued reluctance of banks, especially non-dollar-based banks, to undertake new commitments in the loan market.

The only new loan of size to be launched last week was for Ireland, which is seeking \$300 million for seven years. The terms, more favorable for the government than those agreed to by Denmark on its \$1.3-billion jumbo, were considered tight but not impossible given the modest size of the transaction.

Interest will be set at 1/2 point over the London interbank rate for the first three years and 1/2 point over Libor thereafter. Denmark paid a half-point margin for two years.

For the first time, the Irish are giving lenders the choice to price over the prime rate — with interest either a quarter point over the prime rate or 1/4 points over the rate on 90-day certificates of deposit, if that is cheaper.

Portugal, whose proposed terms for a \$400-million loan was rejected by banks, is now expected to come to market seeking only \$300 million. It will pay 1/2 point over Libor instead of the 3/4 point that it had originally sought, or 45 basis points (100 equals one percentage point) over the prime rate instead of the 30 it had sought.

Banks are still dithering over the terms on Turkey's proposed \$200-million loan. It looks like it will bear a margin of 1 1/2 points over Libor, as the Turks originally sought, but will run for five years instead of the seven sought initially.

Abu Dhabi Gas Liquefaction Co. is discussing terms for a \$500-million loan. But trouble spots are the maturity — 12 years sought by the company and only eight suggested by potential lenders — and the spread. Bankers say that a loan guaranteed by Abu Dhabi should carry a split spread of 1/2 % point over Libor and an unguaranteed loan should be priced at 3/4 % point over Libor.

In Australia, ACI Resources is arranging a \$35-million loan to finance a coal project. The loan will run for 11 years and interest will start at 1/2 point over Libor for the first three years, rising to 3/4 point for the next four years and 7/8 point over Libor for the final four years.

A \$218-million project loan for P.T. Cold Rolling Mill in Indonesia will run for 10 years, with interest set at 1 1/2 point over Libor. At the same time, French export credits totaling the equivalent of \$240 million and Spanish export credits totaling some \$94 million are being arranged.

Algeria is reported to be sound-ing out banks for terms of a large loan, its first in over three years. In Cameroon, Pecten, an oil company owned 20 percent by the government and 80 percent by Shell, is seeking \$350 million for 6 1/2 years. Interest on this non-recourse project loan will be set at 1 1/4 points over Libor.

## Block Asks Russians For Early Grain Talks

**Rome** — The U.S. secretary of agriculture, John R. Block, has called on the Soviet Union to resume talks soon on U.S. grain sales.

"I consider it a high priority that we write a new agreement soon," Mr. Block said Saturday in an interview. He noted that the present agreement expires on Oct. 1.

Mr. Block, speaking at the end of a 10-day tour of northern Africa and the Middle East, said it would not be practical to extend the present agreement for another year, because it had already been extended twice.

Mr. Block said he hoped for a higher minimum sales level in any new agreement, but declined to give a figure. The minimum under the current agreement is 6 million metric tons (6.5 million short tons) per year.

Mr. Block also said his visits to Tunisia, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Turkey were aimed at promoting interest in U.S. agricultural exports, and were not designed specifically to influence talks with the European Community on farm subsidies.

"But the trip demonstrates that the U.S. is not going to sit back and watch," he said. "We are going to be aggressive in seeking markets all over the world."

John R. Block

to be aggressive in seeking markets all over the world."

The United States has said that farm exports to its traditional markets in the Middle East have been hurt by EC subsidies.

In Ankara, his last stop, Mr. Block told reporters that he thought that the flow of world agricultural trade.

"It boggles the mind that we pay producers not to produce, while some of these countries pay them to produce more," he said. "We really need to go together, and I think this trip will have helped."

## Avis, Hertz Fight Over Executive

(Continued from Page 7)

"My background with Yale and Columbia looked reasonably well and we were really rolling in Europe. Then I was an American and he was British."

Mr. Vittoria was rescued by Mr. Morrow, who kept him on as a special assistant. But in 1975, Mr. Marshall became Avis's president and Mr. Morrow was elevated to chairman and chief executive. Soon after Mr. Morrow left the following year, Mr. Vittoria did the same.

In 1977, Mr. Vittoria switched to Hertz, a subsidiary of RCA, as vice president for marketing in Europe, and he says, 35 Avis employees followed.

In June 1980, Mr. Vittoria returned to the United States as Hertz's president and chief executive under the chairman, Frank A. Olson. Six months later, in January 1981, he was promoted to the vice chairman's post and then in June 1982 demoted to president of Hertz Europe.

Mr. Olson has his views: "We had no conversations about management or philosophies. I had a single problem.



Chicago, Ill.

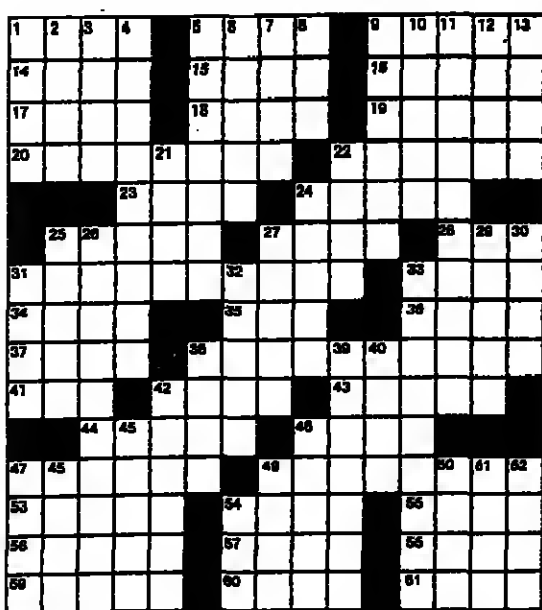
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# CROSSWORD



**ACROSS**

1 Couple  
2 English novelist: 1814-84  
3 Otherwise  
4 Bard of yore  
5 Well of films  
6 "Watch your..."  
7 Lot  
8 Gives medicine to  
9 Heavy rains  
10 Reared New Orleans trolley  
11 Guide  
12 Glass panels  
13 As ugly  
14 Latvian  
15 Recipe abbr.  
16 Open the throat wide  
17 Armor  
18 Teammate of Ducky  
19 Prefix with gram or style  
20 Snake  
21 Wrought act  
22 Worn by worries  
23 Pay dirt  
24 Call, as at a hotel

**DOWN**

1 Midge or mosquito  
2 Chair voice  
3 Elbe feeder  
4 Delect  
5 Absurd  
6 En-lai  
7 Kirtles that don't purr  
8 Kind of spring  
9 Peca or jerboa  
10 Uneven  
11 Some college personnel  
12 Agent  
13 First word of Mass. motto  
14 Ludwig or Jannings  
15 Appointment  
16 Bourgeois  
17 Thug  
18 Farmers' alarms  
19 Slight error  
20 Cheats  
21 Snore  
22 Conveyance  
23 In re  
24 Rule  
25 Certain cookies  
26 Daybreak  
27 Phinder  
28 Leon or Ed  
29 Output of H.D.  
30 Fix one's watch, in a way  
31 Edmondson  
32 Hockey player  
33 Carmichael  
34 En-lai  
35 Bill's partner  
36 Film pioneer  
37 Author Delmar  
38 First garden  
39 Hilarious

## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

FLATA

TOBAB

INTADE

ENBATE

Print answer here: \_\_\_\_\_

Friday's Jumble: STEED CHAOS VIRTUE SINGLY

Answer: What did the snake write at the end of his letter? LOVE & HISSSES

## DENNIS THE MENACE



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WILANDER ROUTS PURCELL AT MONTE CARLO

MONTE CARLO (Reuters) — Mats Wilander of Sweden defeated Mel Purcell of the United States, 6-1, 6-2, 6-3, to win Sunday's final of the Monte Carlo Open tennis tournament.

Purcell tried to disrupt Wilander's baseline game by repeatedly rushing the net. But Wilander produced a stream of winners that brought victory in an hour and a half and extended his unbeaten string on European clay to 28 matches.

Wilander began his run last summer when, at the age of 17, he succeeded compatriot Björn Borg as the youngest player ever to win the French Open.

Ranked eighth in the world, Wilander was the No. 3 seed here. He gained the final by defeating Italian Corrado Barazzutti, 6-2, 6-3, Saturday afternoon.

Purcell became a finalist when Manuel Orantes of Spain, after losing the first set, 6-3, and trailing, 1-2, in the second, pulled out of their match.

Because of Friday's rain, three quarterfinal matches were held over and were played Saturday morning. Wilander made the semis by beating Frenchman Henri Leconte, 7-5, 6-0; Barazzutti upset No. 2 seed Guillermo Vilas of Argentina, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4, and Orantes ousted Frenchman Yannick Noah, 2-6, 7-6, 6-5.

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## PEANUTS



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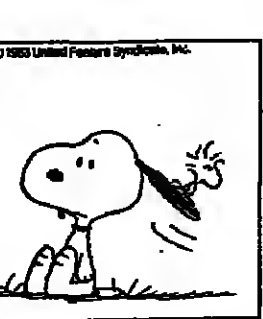
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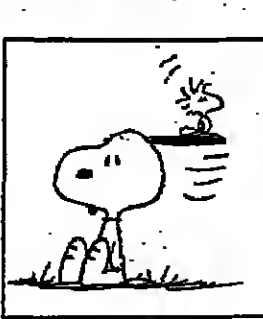
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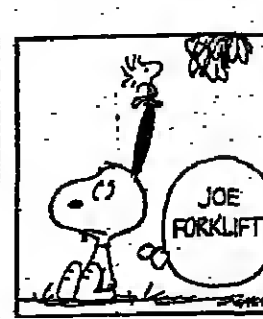
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SPORTS

# N. Carolina State and Houston to Play for NCAA Basketball Crown

## Georgia Bows Out in Semifinal, 67-60

By Gordon S. White Jr.  
New York Times Service

ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico — North Carolina State, given no chance two weeks ago to go for in the National Collegiate Athletic Association basketball tournament, made it to the championship game by withstanding a late push by Georgia to win a semifinal game Saturday, 67-60.

North Carolina State will meet Houston for the national title Monday night. State will be attempting to win its second NCAA basketball championship in nine years.

If the Wolfpack, 25-10, wins the title, it will become the first team to do so with as many as 10 losses in a season. Indiana led nine losses when it took the NCAA crown in 1981.

North Carolina State had to hold off a late rush by the Bulldogs, who were down by 18 points late in the game. When the score reached 59-41, Georgia connected for 11 straight points, with 1:12 to play. Georgia trailed by only six.

James Banks, Georgia forward, was credited with taking the first shot of 1983's final four tournament when he let go with a little jumper from just to the right of the free-throw line after 42 seconds of the opening semifinal game. He missed.

Derek Whittenburg got credit for scoring the first two points. He did it with a thrilling shot from the right at 23 feet. Whittenburg, the excellent long shooter for the Wolfpack, who missed 14 games this season with a broken foot, also hit the next two-point shot, this time from about 16 feet.

After Georgia got its first points on a tip-in by Lamar Heard, Whittenburg made a fancy pass behind his back to fellow guard Sidney Lowe, who popped the ball through from 15 feet. The pass looked dangerous to some, but Lowe had expected the ball; he and

Whittenburg have been playing together for seven years — three in high school and four in college.

North Carolina State moved ahead of 8-2 and 12-6. But the Bulldogs cut into that advantage when Heard and Vern Fleming scored to make it 12-10.

North Carolina State was not bothered and ran off seven straight points to take a 19-10 advantage. Whittenburg hit at 12 and 15 feet for the last four points of the spur.

Georgia was using mostly zone defenses, and every time Whittenburg had a shot he let fly over them. His fourth field goal of the game, however, came on a fast break and was taken before the Bulldogs had enough players up court to set up a zone.

North Carolina State took a 21-14 lead on its best teamwork to that stage of the game. Lowe flipped a pass halfway down the lane to Lorenzo Charles, who flipped a second pass even closer to the basket to Thurl Bailey, and the 6-11 Bailey simply dropped the ball in. Another basket by Whittenburg and two field goals by Carol McQueen more than compensated for two baskets by Banks, and the Wolfpack had a 27-18 lead, with 3:18 to go in the first half.

A North Carolina State zone was forcing Georgia to try long shots and the Bulldogs were not hitting well. The latter inside men kept Georgia from much penetration. North Carolina State led at the half by 33-21.

Strategically, North Carolina State was taking the fast and quick game away from the Bulldogs. Georgia likes the fast transition game but failed in its endeavor because the Wolfpack got out of the rebound, the ignition for its fast break. Also, North Carolina State forced Georgia to play half-court game, keeping the Bulldogs from running and making quick passes.

Whittenburg had 12 points in the first half while Bailey got eight.

Banks led Georgia with six, but had a poor first half with only three field goals in 15 attempts.

Overall, the Bulldogs shot poorly from the floor — only 27.8 percent. The Wolfpack, with all its inside height and with the accuracy of Whittenburg, hit 53.6 percent of its shots in the first 20 minutes.

McQueen, the Wolfpack's 6-11 sophomore, blocked three shots in the first half, indicating the problems Georgia had going down and inside. McQueen blocked another shot in the first minute of the second half.

Whittenburg, a 6-1 senior, made a fine move against the Georgia zone to go in behind the defense on the baseline and score a lay-up against much taller men and give North Carolina State a 43-29 lead with 14:43 left in the game.

Georgia then ran off six straight points, getting one basket on a steal. Georgia was making its best move of the game — Banks drove in for a fast-break lay-up and suddenly North Carolina State's lead was down to eight points with nine and a half minutes left.

But Lowe hit a 17-footer from the right side and the Wolfpack had a 51-41 edge with nine minutes left. Whittenburg then hit another of his long shots and the lead was back to 12.

Both teams went up the court once without success after that and then, with seven and a half minutes to go, Coach Jim Valvano of the Wolfpack gave the order to go into the four-corner offense. The coach did this by raising his hand with all four fingers extended and yelling, "Four! Four!"

But the four-corner offense lasted only a few seconds before Georgia fouled. Then, the next time North Carolina State got the ball, it made a fast break to a stuff basket by Bailey and the Wolfpack was in front, 57-41, with seven minutes to play.



Georgia's Terry Fair beat Cozell McQueen for an early basket, but North Carolina State held on to win, 67-60, and gain an NCAA final berth against Houston Monday night.

## Cougar Surge Defeats Louisville, 94-81

By Gary Pomcrantz  
Washington Post Service

ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico — The rise on Louisville Coach Denny Crum's lapel began to wilt with 13 minutes left Saturday when his Cardinals led Houston by eight points.

That is when the Cougars seared the Cardinals with a dunk-shot explosion that became a five-minute, 21-1 streak. The Cougars took a 70-58 lead with 7:29 remaining, then coasted home to a 94-81 victory in an National Collegiate Athletic Association basketball tournament semifinal game here.

Houston (31-2), which has won 26 straight games, will play North Carolina State for the championship Monday night.

At the heart of the Houston explosion, which ended Louisville's 16-game winning streak as well as its 32-4 season, was 7-foot sophomore center Alkeem Abdul Olajuwon, who finished with 21 points. Although Olajuwon made only three points in the decisive streak, he pulled in every defensive rebound in sight.

With 13 minutes remaining and Louisville leading, 57-49, there came the most significant Houston stream of dunks and fast-out full-court fury. In all, Houston had 14 dunks, 11 in the second half, six by Olajuwon.

The 21-1 barrage: Houston began with four dunks. Forward Clyde Drexler (21 points) had two, including one double-pump dunk; Michael Young (16 points) and reserve forward Benny Anders (15), who entered at the streak's start after Larry Micheaux fouled out, had one each.

Meanwhile, Louisville kept missing against Houston's 2-3 zone. On eight possessions, the Cardinals had two turnovers and six misses, all of which ended as rebounds in the hands of Olajuwon.

Louisville was further bogged down because sophomore guard

Milt Wagner, who had 16 of his team-high 24 points in the first half, had to sit out several minutes of this streak with four fouls.

And so, in a matter of five minutes, an eight-point Houston deficit had become a 12-point Houston lead.

Louisville led, 41-36, at halftime in an exceptionally fast-paced game.

Although all the pregame hype centered on the two front lines, the first-half hero was a guard. Wagner scored 12 of the Cardinals' first 24 points and a half-high 16 points overall.

Wagner kept moving behind screens set by forwards Rodney and Scooter McCray (who combined for eight first-half assists) to make 16- to 20-footers from the left baseline or 16-foot jumpers from the right side.

Perhaps the most intriguing part of the opening half was that Louisville outscored Houston, 26-15. Charles Jones, a 6-foot-8 center, had eight rebounds for Louisville. Olajuwon had nine points and seven rebounds.

Houston held its largest lead of the half, 16-12, with 12:48 left, after another guard, freshman Alvin Franklin, had perked up for a rare six points worth of hanging eight-footers in the lane.

Louisville played its "regular defense" — meaning the Cardinals stationed themselves behind Houston players on the full-court zone press, then moved into a man-to-man half-court defense. Jones played behind Olajuwon, and one of the McCrays often slid away from his man to play in front of Olajuwon.

Jones made one marvelous block of a short jumper from the lane by Olajuwon, which led to Rodney McCray's dunk that gave Louisville its first lead, 6-4.

Houston, meanwhile, played a 2-3 zone defense, complete with a half-court trap. Olajuwon's pres-

ence, as always, caused both blocked shots and altered shots. After Olajuwon was assessed his first foul with 17 minutes left in the half, Louisville players drove right at him. Olajuwon held his ground and did not take his second (and final) foul of the half until 12:03 was left.

When Louisville had problems getting the ball inside, the Cardinals kept turning to Wagner, who made eight of 14 shots in the half.

Houston typically sought the fast-break lay-ups and dunks, and Drexler (10 points) and Micheaux (six points) obliged.

With the score tied at 27 with 6:31 left before intermission, Louisville outscored the Cougars, 7-2, to take a 34-29 lead. Lancaster Gordon and Wagner made jumpers in that run.

Houston ran off a 7-0 streak at the start of the second half to transform a five-point deficit into a 43-41 lead with 17:57 remaining. Drexler began with a three-point play from inside; short jumpers by Micheaux and Young finished it off.

Then Louisville struck back. And back. Rodney McCray, playing in his 14th NCAA tournament game (second to the record 16 held by UCLA's Marques Johnson) scored from inside, then on a fast-break dunk. Then Scooter McCray scored on a lay-up and another fast-break dunk.

Houston was missing on the other end, and Louisville went off on a 14-2 streak to take a 55-47 lead with 13:10 remaining.

Further problems cropped up for Houston when Lewis chose to keep Micheaux in the game after he committed his fourth personal foul with 16:21 left. Micheaux fouled out on a power drive with 13:25 left — with Louisville leading, 55-49. The Cougars were seemingly in trouble, but then they staged their slam-dunk spectacular.

## Wolfpack Leader: Cerebral and Deadly

By Ken Denlinger  
Washington Post Service

ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico — As the fairy godmother of basketball already knows and Georgia discovered Saturday, Cinderella's slipper just now is a size-12 shoe and belongs to Derek Whittenburg. Because he and she, not necessarily in that order, have touched North Carolina State in a special way the last few weeks, the NCAA tournament will end in fitting fashion here Monday night.

State is the human-looking gung that has beaten long odds and the best player in the country, Ralph Sampson, twice to get to this championship game. Now it gets to chase the best team, maybe the first collection of space-age players, the men of Houston.

Before Houston got as trembling with near awe, State was pretty good itself. It kept lots of Georgia Bulldogs leashed and controlled the game early, because Whittenburg once again his jump shots from close to the Arizona border.

"Once I'm on a roll," he said, "it goes into my mind that nobody can check me."

In all, Whittenburg was an ordinary 8-for-18. But many of the misses came after State had the

game well in hand. For the ninth time, under playoff pressure, he showed how a little man can dictate how a big man's game will be played.

Tempo. Everybody dances to Whittenburg's dribbles. Because Georgia has a few players slightly taller than the 6-1 Whittenburg, who can jump as high as some taller players, the Dawgs had to play a slower game. Wrong. Georgia talked off Whittenburg the first two State possessions and fell behind 4-8. Then they got cilt and trailed by 19-10.

We pause, perhaps for the last time in the tournament, to appreciate cerebral basketball. Several stretches, when Whittenburg controlled matters without putting the ball up.

State's fourth time down-court, Vern Fleming, guarding Whittenburg, needed help. He got it. Twenty feet from the basket, Gerald Crosby left Sidney Lowe unattended and leapt with Fleming to double-team Whittenburg. Whittenburg quickly slipped the ball to Lowe, who popped in a jumper.

Later, Crosby and Fleming tried it again. This time, an inside player dashed toward Lowe when Whittenburg beat the double-team with a return pass. So Lowe just

bounced the ball to an open Lorenzo Charles. Lay-up.

It continued that way for 34 minutes. Because Whittenburg always was a threat, somebody else had a wonderful chance to score, and usually did. With 5:53 left, the Wolfpack had a 59-41 lead.

"Actually, I prefer a larger man on me," said Whittenburg a few moments after State's 67-60 success, not yet thinking ahead to the taller Houston Cougars. "A guy like that does have an advantage, but only up to a point. He can lay off me, keep me from driving, hoping I'll miss a few from outside and then stop."

"I always prefer to drive, but I've got enough confidence that I can fluster anybody before two shots miss; so next time, even for Charles to sink dramatic foul shots."

Whittenburg's concern in those situations is that he will be over-matched on defense, that the points his men scores will negate his. Mostly, that only has happened when he has challenged Adrian Dantley, the National Basketball Association all-star. "He's really roughed me up inside," Whittenburg admits.

Earlier in the week, Whittenburg was anxious to go as far as he could as hard as he could. "I knew

I'd be tired," he explained. "I just didn't know when I wanted to be a factor early, because Georgia is the type team that packs a zone in tight. Sometimes, I'd be breathing hard and look at coach to put somebody else in."

"He'd shake his head no," Bright man.

Coach Jim Valvano patiently repeated his sermon that any shot Whittenburg chooses to take is a good one. Even from 25 feet, even with a paw in his face. "Of course he has a green light," Valvano said.

Although it was deceptively close, Saturday's was one of State's easier games. No need to rally from being down a half-dozen points this time, no need for hearts to flutter furiously before two shots miss; so next time, even for Charles to sink dramatic foul shots."

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Variation on a theme: Whittenburg to Lowe to Lorenzo Charles (above) — lay-up.

## Pryor Retains WBA Title on TKO

The Associated Press

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey — Aaron Pryor retained his World Boxing Association junior welterweight title Saturday, stopping Sang-Hyun Kim of South Korea 37 seconds into the third round of a fight that had been jeopardized by Pryor's court battle with his manager.

Pryor completely dominated the scheduled 15-round fight. The champion landed a barrage of unanswered punches in the third round before Panamanian referee Carlos Benocal stopped it.

It was the seventh title defense for Pryor since he won the crown from Antonio Cerverantes in August 1980.

Pryor went on the attack at the outset against the WBA's top-ranked contender.

Lashing out with combinations to the body, he pinned the 28-year-old Kim on the ropes.

Pryor stayed on the offensive in the second round, working on his opponent's head with left hooks and stinging rights.

Dr. Paul T. Williams, the ring-side physician, examined the challenger before the start of the third round and allowed the fight to continue.

Moments later, Benocal stopped the fight.

"I never gave the guy a chance to show what he had," said Pryor, who had to lose a pound earlier in the day to reach the 140-pound weight limit.

"I was surprised I was moving him the way I was with my punches. I didn't think he was defending himself."

The 27-year-old champion boosted his record to 33-0 with 31 knockouts in the mandatory defense against Kim, the former World Boxing Council super-lightweight champion who had won his last 12 fights since losing his crown to Saoul Mamby in February 1980. Kim, 138½, is 42-4-2 with 24 knockouts.

The fight was little more than a tune-up for Pryor's scheduled rematch this summer against former world champion Alexis Arguello.

Pryor stopped Arguello on a TKO in the 14th round last November, blocking Arguello's bid to become the first fighter in history

to capture titles in four different weight classes.

Saturday's bout was in jeopardy until the Ohio Supreme Court stayed a preliminary injunction against it by two lower courts with a ruling Friday that the fight could go on despite a contract dispute between Pryor, a Cincinnati native, and Cincinnati businessman Bud LaRosa, his manager.

The purse, however, will be held by the courts until the dispute is settled.

Pryor filed suit last year to break his contract with LaRosa, who had been granted the injunction to stop the Kim fight.

The lower courts refused to set aside LaRosa's rights while the case is under litigation and held that Pryor must abide by the terms of his contract with LaRosa.

The higher court ruling did not touch on the merits of LaRosa's contract dispute with Pryor.

"It was hard for me to believe some of the things that went on

this week," Pryor said. "It's incredible that I didn't even know that I was going to be able to fight until 24 hours before the fight."

"I felt I owed it to everyone who stood by me through all of these battles with my ex-manager to put on a good show."

■ **Fight Manager Dies**  
Boxing manager Clarence Griffin collapsed during a preliminary bout at the Sands Hotel Saturday and was pronounced dead on arrival at Atlantic City Medical Center, United Press International reported from Atlantic City, New Jersey.

Griffin collapsed as his fighter, Buzzy Boykins, was facing Lamont Hatcock in the final preliminary to the World Boxing Association junior welterweight title bout between champion Aaron Pryor and No. 1 ranked Sang-Hyun Kim.

The medical center refused to divulge any further information but inside physicians who examined Griffin when he collapsed said he apparently had suffered a heart attack.



Aaron Pryor, scoring with a right in Saturday's title fight.

## Sometimes Longevity's Just a Matter of the Right Contacts

By Jim Murray  
Los Angeles Times Service

PALM SPRINGS — You look at Darrell Evans' lifetime statistics (1,462 hits, 232 homers, 222 doubles and, especially, the 1,043 walks) and you figure you're dealing with a guy who has the eyesight of a hawk circling a road-running rodent. Evans can barely see across a room.

For him to bat in 828 runs, strike out only 60 times a year and play the infield in the big leagues is like a guy with the guts playing soccer. Evans' right eye, he thinks, "is about 20/2,000." The left eye's a little better — "about 20/1,500." He can distinguish light with it pretty well. "20/1,500" vision means you can see at 20 feet something Daniel Boone could make out two states away.

Baseball is probably the toughest sport men play in terms of eye acuity. A football is as wide as a soccer ball, or as big as a basketball. U.S. Opens are regularly won by golfers wearing glasses. Hockey is largely played by feel. But a baseball flies through the air at velocities that diminish its visibility. Moreover, it curves, drops and hops, sometimes moving with life-threatening force. No one ever had his skull fractured or his eye taken out by a football or basketball.

The answer for Evans, of course, is contact lenses. They can take a myopic, astigmatic or weak-eyed player, who might have had to settle for being team manager and sure him into a major league all-star third baseman, which Evans was in 1982.

Guy has played baseball with flickering eyesight before. But usually they were pitchers. They were called on to throw a baseball 90 miles an hour, not to catch one at 140 mph or whatever the speed is of a 90-foot line drive that comes off Mike Schmidt's bat. "Sometimes, if you haven't caught it by the time you hear it, it's too late," notes Evans.

Pitchers are not expected to hit the baseball or the Nolan Ryan fastball, anyway. In the few cases in the old days when nonpitchers did make it to the big leagues in eyeglasses, they inevitably were called "Specs" or "Four Eyes" or "The Little Professor." They were considered freaks. Baseball was otherwise a game for eagles. A Specs Topper could hang up a lifetime 220-average, hit a few homers and play safely infield for the Cardinals for a decade, but scouts were looking for kids who could read the signs on eye charts, even if they couldn't spell them.

The reason for this, says Evans, was less about blood glasses and contacts — in that glasses are only part of the solution — and more about

ways areas on the side, over the top or around the edges where you could lose sight of the ball, or an area where you had only your natural sight left. You really had to look at the game through the middle of your glasses. When you turned your head, it was all distorted."

Contact lenses don't alleviate all the difficulties. Evans, a San Francisco Giant, plays 50 percent of his games in Candlestick Park, America's answer to Cape Horn in winter, the only ballpark anywhere that puts windbreaks on your back.

Candlestick is considered hateful by a guy with 20/15 vision. To one with contacts, true torture. "Wind is the natural enemy to contact lenses," says Evans. "It gets dust between the eyelid and the lens and it dries up the film."

It also blows the lenses out on occasion, sometimes when a ball and a runner are arriving at third base at the same time. Evans can usually make out the runner, but

the ball seems to be arriving in triphosphate. It's tough enough to catch or hit a moving baseball when there's no multiple choice. Nevertheless, Evans has led the National League's third baseman in putouts, assists and total chances three times. He has led in walks twice and once drew at least a walk a game for 15 straight games.

Evans feels he could be even more effective if he were eligible for soft lenses, but his form of astigmatism rules out the gentler-on-the-eyes variety of lenses. He can't wear his more than eight hours at a time, which makes the late innings of doubleheaders or extra-inning games in high winds like a not-casual job without overcast.

The first full year Evans that did wear contacts, he hit 41 (count 'em) home runs, walked 124 times and drove in 104 runs. That's probably the only time in history numbers like those were hung up by a guy who needed to be pointed to the shower after a game.

## NHL Standings

WALEN CONFERENCE													
Patrick Division													
Team	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts	Team	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Philadelphia	42	23	8	222	184	90	San Jose	25	41	24	184	254	50
Los Angeles	38	28	12	208	184	78	San Jose	25	41	24	184	254	50
NY Islanders	35	31	15	208	184	72	San Jose	25	41	24	184	254	50
NY Rangers	35	31	15	208	184	72	San Jose	25	41	24	184	254	50
Los Angeles	25	41	24	184	254	50	San Jose	25	41	24	184	254	50
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San Jose	25	41	24	184	254	50							

## Transition

CHICAGO — Asked whether on Ron Leary, outlander, for the purpose of giving him his unconditional release, Steve Ruff, Ruff, outlander, assigned Randy Morris, and Richard Morris, pitchers, and Chris Nymmen and Ron Morris, infielders, to Denver of the American Association.

CLEVELAND — Traded Jerry Dworkin, shortstop, to the Chicago White Sox for Pat Tabler, third baseman, sent Bud Anderson and Jerry Remy, pitchers, Pat Tabler, third baseman, Chris Velez, first baseman, and Carmelo Castillo, outfielder, to Charleston of the International League. Demoted Joe Charboneau, outfielder, from Charleston to Buffalo of the Eastern League.

DETROIT — Outlander Larry Parrish, Dave Rucker and Pat Underwood, pitchers, Mike Loe, first baseman, and Merry Castile, catcher, to Evansville of the American Association. Sent German Barrocas, infielder, to Evansville.

MILWAUKEE — Traded Steve Lake, catcher, to the Chicago Cubs for a player to be named later.

KANSAS CITY — Released Don Hood, pitcher, and Benito Rivera, outfielder. Assigned Derek Belisle, pitcher, and Kelly Heath, infielder, to Omaha of the American Association.

TORONTO — Outlander George Bell and Alvin Waskewitz, outfielders, Fred Astor, second baseman, and Mark Ekhorn, pitcher, to Syracuse of the International League. Sent Gene Petrall, catcher, and Tony Pe-

## NBA Standings

York	51	23	559	99	Washington 123, Indiana 109 (Maurice, Colan)
Philadelphia	42	32	452	106	24, Ballard 19, Keith 25, Knight 32
San Antonio	39	35	414	113	Atlanta 106, Houston 100 (Gervin, Wilkins 25, Davis 15; Thon 24, Doolen 20)
San Diego	37	37	390	120	San Antonio 124, Houston 99 (Gervin 24, Gilmore 21, Bailey 26, Murphy 19)
Phoenix	36	38	387	121	Los Angeles 106, San Diego 108 (Wilkins 28, Drew 21; Carroll 25, Johnson 17)
Los Angeles	32	43	336	128	Kansas City 126, San Diego 119 (Williams 26, S. Johnsons, Drew 24; Chambers 34, Cummings 24)
Portland	30	49	295	135	
Utah	26	53	272	142	
San Jose	19	55	252	149	
Golden State	18	56	246	150	
San Francisco	17	57	239	151	
Seattle	16	58	232	152	
Denver	15	59	225	153	
San Diego	14	60	218	154	
Phoenix	13	61	211	155	
Portland	12	62	204	156	
San Jose	11	63	197	157	
Golden State	10	64	190	158	
San Francisco	9	65	183	159	
Seattle	8	66	176	160	
Denver	7	67	169	161	
San Diego	6	68	162	162	
Phoenix	5	69	155	163	
Portland	4	70	148	164	
San Jose	3	71	141	165	
Golden State	2	72	134	166	
San Francisco	1	73	127	167	
Seattle	0	74	120	168	
Denver	0	75	113	169	
San Diego	0	76	106	170	
Phoenix	0	77	99	171	
Portland	0	78	92	172	
San Jose	0	79	85	173	
Golden State	0	80	78	174	
San Francisco	0	81	71	175	
Seattle	0	82	64	176	
Denver	0	83	57	177	
San Diego	0	84	50	178	
Phoenix	0	85	43	179	
Portland	0	86	36	180	
San Jose	0	87	29	181	
Golden State	0	88	22	182	
San Francisco	0	89	15	183	
Seattle	0	90	8	184	
Denver	0	91	1	185	
San Diego	0	92	0	186	
Phoenix	0	93	0	187	
Portland	0	94	0	188	
San Jose	0	95	0	189	
Golden State	0	96	0	190	
San Francisco	0	97	0	191	
Seattle	0	98	0	192	
Denver	0	99	0	193	
San Diego	0	100	0	194	
Phoenix	0	101	0	195	
Portland	0	102	0	196	
San Jose	0	103	0	197	
Golden State	0	104	0	198	
San Francisco	0	105	0	199	
Seattle	0	106	0	200	
Denver	0	107	0	201	
San Diego	0	108	0	202	
Phoenix	0	109	0	203	
Portland	0	110	0	204	
San Jose	0	111	0	205	
Golden State	0	112	0	206	
San Francisco	0	113	0	207	
Seattle	0	114	0	208	
Denver	0	115	0	209	
San Diego	0	116	0	210	
Phoenix	0	117	0	211	
Portland	0	118	0	212	
San Jose	0	119	0	213	
Golden State	0	120	0	214	
San Francisco	0	121	0	215	
Seattle	0	122	0	216	
Denver	0	123	0	217	
San Diego	0	124	0	218	
Phoenix	0	125	0	219	
Portland	0	126	0	220	
San Jose	0	127	0	221	
Golden State	0	128	0	222	
San Francisco	0	129	0	223	
Seattle	0	130	0	224	
Denver	0	131	0	225	
San Diego	0	132	0	226	
Phoenix	0	133	0	227	
Portland	0	134	0	228	
San Jose	0	135	0	229	
Golden State	0	136	0	230	
San Francisco	0	137	0	231	
Seattle	0	138	0	232	
Denver	0	139	0	233	
San Diego	0	140	0	234	
Phoenix	0	141	0	235	
Portland	0	142	0	236	
San Jose	0	143	0	237	
Golden State	0	144	0	238	
San Francisco	0	145	0	239	
Seattle	0	146	0	240	
Denver	0	147	0	241	
San Diego	0	148	0	242	
Phoenix	0	149	0	243	
Portland	0	150	0	244	
San Jose	0	151	0	245	
Golden State	0	152	0	246	
San Francisco	0	153	0	247	
Seattle	0	154	0	248	
Denver	0	155	0	249	
San Diego	0	156	0	250	
Phoenix	0	157	0	251	
Portland	0	158	0	252	
San Jose	0	159	0	253	
Golden State	0	160	0	254	
San Francisco	0	161	0	255	
Seattle	0	162	0	256	
Denver	0	163	0	257	
San Diego	0	164	0	258	
Phoenix	0	165	0	259	
Portland	0	166	0	260	
San Jose	0	167	0	261	
Golden State	0	168	0	262	
San Francisco	0	169	0	263	
Seattle	0	170	0	264	
Denver	0	171	0	265	
San Diego	0	172	0	266	
Phoenix	0	173	0	267	
Portland	0	174	0	268	
San Jose	0	175	0	269	
Golden State	0	176	0	270	
San Francisco	0	177	0	271	
Seattle	0	178	0	272	
Denver	0	179	0	273	
San Diego	0	180	0	274	
Phoenix	0	181	0	275	
Portland	0	182	0	276	
San Jose	0	183	0	277	
Golden State	0	184	0	278	
San Francisco	0	185	0	279	
Seattle	0	186	0	280	
Denver	0	187	0	281	
San Diego	0	188	0	282	
Phoenix	0	189	0	283	
Portland	0	190	0	284	
San Jose	0	191	0	285	
Golden State	0	192	0	286	
San Francisco	0	193	0	287	
Seattle	0	194	0	288	
Denver	0	195	0	289	
San Diego	0	196	0	290	
Phoenix	0	197	0	291	
Portland	0	198	0	292	
San Jose	0	199	0	293	
Golden State	0	200	0	294	
San Francisco	0	201	0	295	
Seattle	0	202	0	296	
Denver	0	203	0	297	
San Diego	0	204	0	298	
Phoenix	0	205	0	299	
Portland	0	206	0	300	
San Jose	0	207	0	301	
Golden State	0	208	0	302	
San Francisco	0	209	0	303	
Seattle	0	210	0	304	
Denver	0	211	0	305	
San Diego	0	212	0	306	
Phoenix	0	213	0	307	
Portland	0	214	0	308	
San Jose	0	215	0	309	
Golden State	0	216	0	310	
San Francisco	0	217	0	311	
Seattle	0	218	0	312	
Denver	0	219	0	313	
San Diego	0	220	0	314	
Phoenix	0	221	0	315	
Portland	0	222	0	316	
San Jose	0	223	0	317	
Golden State	0	224	0	318	
San Francisco	0	225	0	319	
Seattle	0	226	0	320	
Denver	0	227	0	321	
San Diego	0	228	0	322	
Phoenix	0	229	0	323	
Portland	0	230	0	324	
San Jose	0	231	0	325	
Golden State	0	232	0	326	
San Francisco	0	233	0	327	
Seattle	0	234	0	328	
Denver	0	235	0	329	
San Diego	0	236	0	330	
Phoenix	0	237	0	331	
Portland	0	238	0	332	
San Jose	0	239	0	333	
Golden State	0	240	0	334	
San Francisco	0	241	0	335	
Seattle	0	242	0	336	
Denver	0	243	0	337	
San Diego	0	244	0	338	
Phoenix	0	245	0	339	
Portland	0	246	0	340	
San Jose	0	247	0	341	
Golden State	0	248	0	342	
San Francisco	0	249	0	343	
Seattle	0	250	0	344	
Denver	0	251	0	345	
San Diego	0	252	0	346	
Phoenix	0	253	0	347	
Portland	0	254	0	348	
San Jose	0	255	0	349	
Golden State	0	256	0	350	
San Francisco	0	257	0	351	
Seattle	0	258	0	352	
Denver	0	259	0	353	
San Diego	0	260	0	354	
Phoenix	0	261	0	355	
Portland	0	262	0	356	
San Jose	0	263	0	357	
Golden State	0	264	0	358	
San Francisco	0	265	0	359	
Seattle	0	266	0	360	
Denver	0	267	0	361	
San Diego	0	268	0	362	
Phoenix	0	269	0	363	
Portland	0	270	0	364	
San Jose	0	271	0	365	
Golden State	0	272	0	366	
San Francisco	0	273	0	367	
Seattle	0	274	0	368	
Denver	0	275	0	369	
San Diego	0	276	0	370	
Phoenix	0	277	0	371	
Portland	0	278	0	372	
San Jose	0	279	0	373	
Golden State	0	280	0	374	
San Francisco	0	281	0	375	
Seattle	0	282	0	376	
Denver	0	283	0	377	
San Diego	0	284	0	378	
Phoenix	0	285	0	379	
Portland	0	286	0	380	
San Jose	0	287	0	381	
Golden State	0	288	0	382	
San Francisco	0	289	0	383	
Seattle	0	290	0	384	
Denver	0	291	0	385	
San Diego	0	292	0	386	
Phoenix	0	293	0	387	
Portland	0	294	0	388	
San Jose	0	295	0	389	
Golden State	0	296	0	390	
San Francisco	0	297	0	391	
Seattle	0	298	0	392	
Denver	0	299	0	393	
San Diego	0	300	0	394	
Phoenix	0	301	0	395	
Portland	0	302	0	396	
San Jose	0	303	0	397	
Golden State	0	304	0	398	
San Francisco	0	305	0	399	
Seattle	0	306	0	400	
Denver	0	307	0	401	
San Diego	0	308	0	402	
Phoenix	0	309	0	403	
Portland	0	310	0	404	
San Jose	0	311	0	405	
Golden State	0	312	0	406	
San Francisco	0	313	0	407	
Seattle	0	314	0	408	
Denver	0	315	0	409	
San Diego	0	316	0	410	
Phoenix	0	317	0	411	
Portland	0	318	0	412	
San Jose	0	319	0	413	
Golden State	0	320	0	414	
San Francisco	0	321	0	415	
Seattle	0	322	0	416	
Denver	0	323	0	417	
San Diego	0	324	0	418	
Phoenix	0	325	0	419	
Portland	0	326	0	420	
San Jose	0	327	0	421	
Golden State	0	328	0	422	
San Francisco	0	329	0	423	
Seattle	0	330	0	424	
Denver	0	331	0	425	
San Diego	0	332	0	426	



